

JULY 3, 1913 JUL 2 1913

NO TITLE-PAGE & INDEX ISSUED

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's

"GETTYSBURG NUMBER"



"NO MORE SHALL THE WAR CRY BEVER"

From "The Blue and the Gray," by Francis Miles Finch



The ascent of Victoria Peak, overlooking the city and the wonderful harbor, is apparently made easy by a cog-way inclined railway. But the railway ends at the summit of the first ascent and there is only a roadway up the grilling part of the climb.

A Camera Trip Around the World

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

VII. Side-Lights on Hong Kong



At the end of the incline the traveler hires a sedan-chair and goes merrily up the next ascent. Just as he comes in sight of the last and steepest stretch, his coolies set the chair down in the road and force their passenger to finish on foot.



Sikh police represent the majesty of British law even in China. The Sikhs are a hardy sect of mountaineers from the north of India and have no distinctions of caste. In 1857, when the Sepoy rebellion swept over India, the Sikhs remained loyal. As a result, they today compose the backbone of the native army and police under every Union Jack east of Suez.

OUT FOR A MORNING "DRIVE" IN HONG KONG
This is a "private conveyance" and represents travel de luxe. The length of the supporting poles gives the vehicle a delightful elasticity and to ride in one is no small fun. Some of the official palanquins, with a troop of chair-men in brilliant uniform, make dazzling spectacles on that semi-arid landscape.



THE LOWER TOWN
Only under the British flag will you see such stately buildings in the Far East. The city of Hong Kong is a great credit to the English empire-builders. Everything is built handsomely and to last.

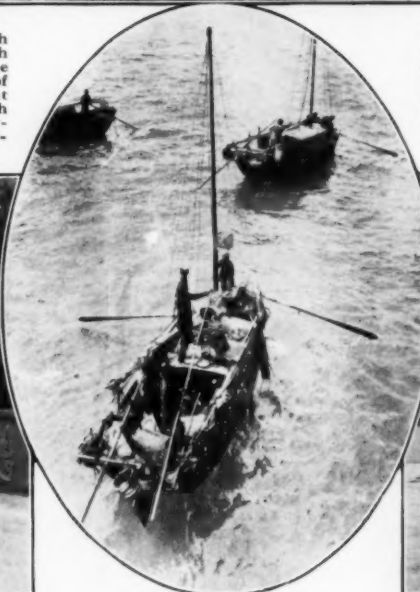
A BUSINESS BLOCK
There are not more than 12,000 white people in Hong Kong but the city is distinctly Western except in population. Schools, churches, hospitals, sports, and fine residences are numerous there.



The Chinese woman, like her sisters everywhere in the East, is either a toy or a slave—generally a slave. She has small opportunity even in the freer atmosphere of Hong Kong, to cultivate any of the graces of womanhood. She works like a coolie and attends to her household duties and her baby at odd moments. As a rule she is a shy, modest, patient woman who has never had a chance.



CHINESE WOMEN IN FULL DRESS
Black alpaca seems to be the Chinese woman's favorite material—probably because her husband finds it to be cheap. In a land of brilliant colors and embroidered silks, her costume is somber and plain. But the little children of even the lower classes are often gorgeously clothed. Practically all of the Chinese women that I have seen wore trousers, with a blouse to the knees.



THE HONG KONG SAMPAN
The sampans flock around an incoming steamer like water-bugs. Each boat is a home; the lady of the house works the oars; father sells bright colored birds and wicker chairs; the rest of the family (with little nets on long poles) scoop up bread and other refuse which has been thrown out of the steamer's kitchen.



THREE ALIENS IN HONG KONG
The officer on the left is the British inspector of police. In the center is a Sikh sergeant of police, whose authority extends over all the native races. A native policeman under the British flag is well trained and uses great discretion toward any of the white races. The man on the right is an American and has charge of the only European hotel in Canton, ninety miles distant.



ENTRANCE TO HONG KONG HARBOR—THE GATEWAY TO SOUTHEAST CHINA
Hong Kong is the eastern end of a chain of strategic ports which Great Britain has established half around the world, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Singapore. Hong Kong harbor, as seen from the summit of Victoria Peak, is one of the three most beautiful harbors in the world. The thriving city of 370,000 people nestles at the base of the peak, with English villas dotting the hillside. All but about 12,000 of the inhabitants are Chinese.



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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

VII.

Thursday, July 3, 1913

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always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on
one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manu-
script, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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Some of Next Week's Features



The next issue of LESLIE'S will present special features relating to **EXPLORA-
TIONS IN THE POLAR REGIONS.** These will include the story of the
Danish Explorer, Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen's remarkable journey in icy Green-
land, in search of the documents of Mylius Erichsen's lost expedition and to dis-
cover the relation of Pearyland to Greenland. This is one of the most remark-
able tales ever told of hardship, peril and endurance in the frozen regions of the
far north. Photos taken by the Mikkelsen party and pictures reproduced from
the very first issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, illustrating the Kane Expedition sent
from New York in 1853 in search of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin, add interest
to the story.

FOR THE SAKE OF HER SOUL. This number will contain the second
chapter of Reginald Wright Kauffman's new story, which will be printed in 10
successive issues of LESLIE'S. The tale grows in interest at every stage and it
will universally be regarded as Kauffman's best work. Many persons are taking
advantage of the special offer of the 10 issues containing the story for \$1 made
by Leslie-Judge Co., 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

KEMBLE'S CARTOONS are a most popular new feature of LESLIE'S and
in the next issue will appear one of this skilled artist's most clever efforts.

THE OLD FAN SAYS, by Ed A. Goewey, illustrated by "Zim," is read
and appreciated far and wide by lovers of the national game. The two co-
workers will give their admirers a treat the coming week.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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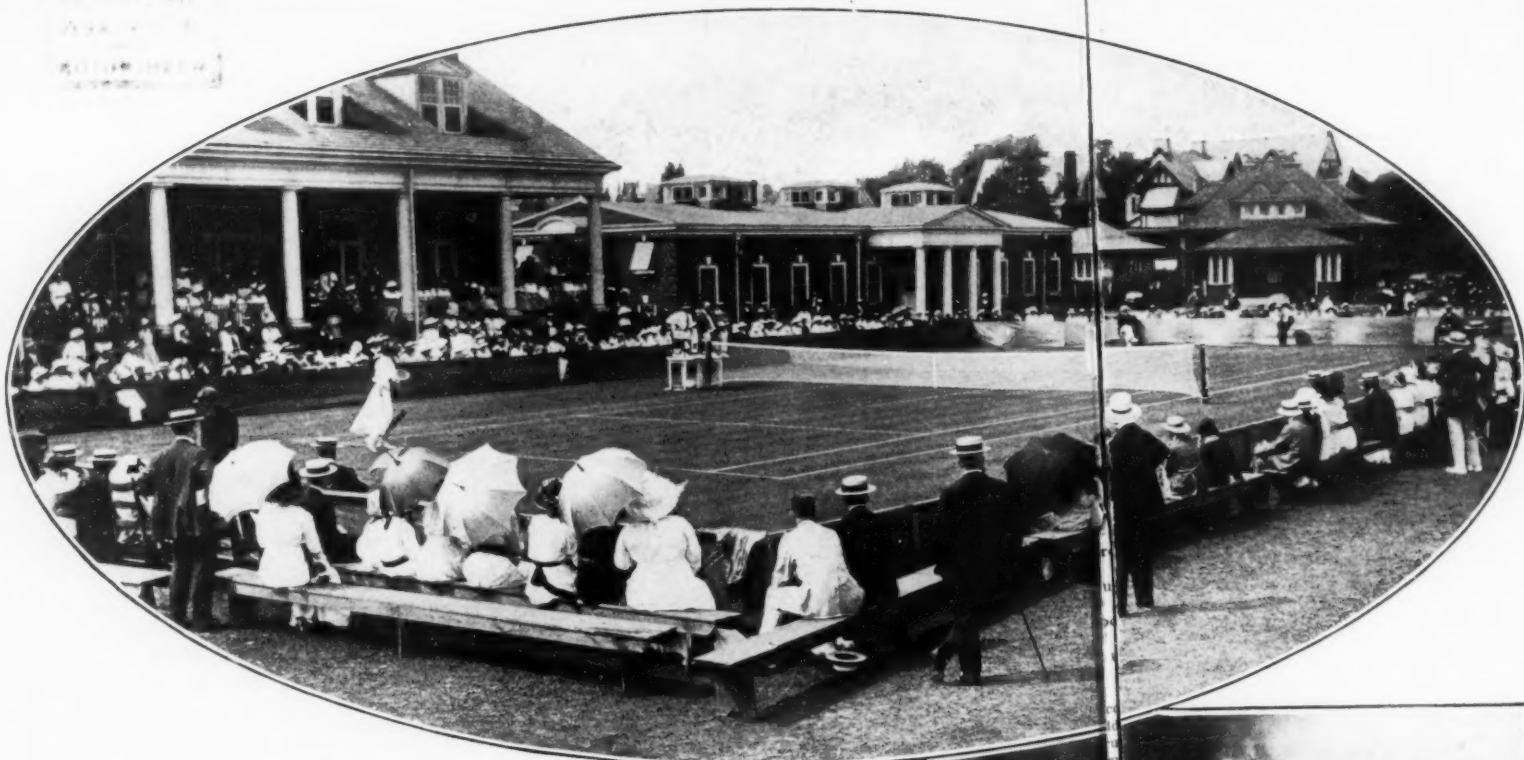
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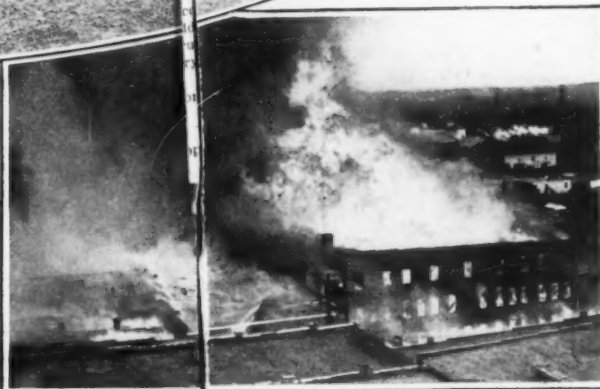
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STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF A TENNIS MATCH

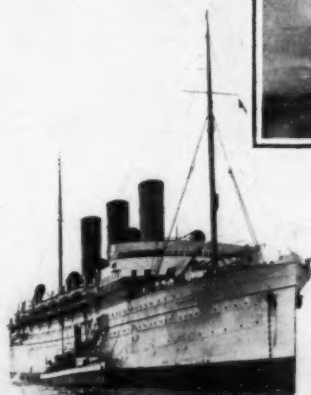
An attractive scene on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club during the contest between Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Dorothy Green, of the Merion (Pa.) Cricket Club, for the women's national lawn tennis championship. Miss Browne won for the second successive time by the scores of 6-3 and 7-5. The playing was very fine and the contest was close and exciting. Later Miss Browne and Mrs. Robert Williams of Boston defeated Miss Green and Miss Edna Wilkey of Plainfield, N. J., in the doubles championship match.

News of the Time Told in Pictures



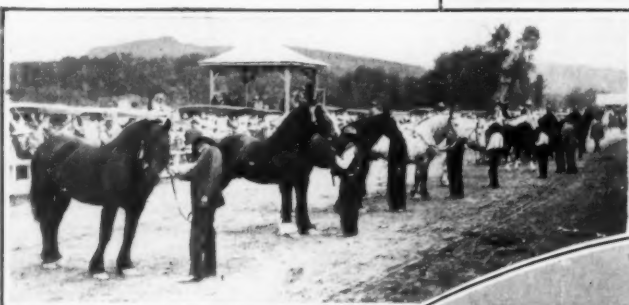
AN \$800,000 FIRE IN A WESTERN CITY

Recently at Springfield, Mo., the whole of one side of the public square, comprising eight stores well supplied with goods, was destroyed by fire. The firemen had a hard battle with the flames, and were unable to check them. The buildings were consumed within about an hour. The loss is a severe one for a town of Springfield's size, its population being (in 1910) 35,201.



A RECORD BREAKER ON THE PACIFIC

R.M.S.S. Empress of Russia in quarantine at Victoria, B. C., after making the passage from Yokohama to Victoria in 9 days and 5 hours, the fastest time for that route on record. The vessel is a fine specimen of marine architecture. Newspaper men, including Leslie's correspondent, are shown going aboard from a launch at her side.



AN OREGONIAN SHOW AND FESTIVAL

Scene at the fifth annual Stock Show at Union, Ore., when the pure bred stallions were lined up for exhibition and judgment. The second horse from the left won the first prize, a handsome cup. Union is in the great horse and cattle country of eastern Oregon. The events at the show consisted of a display of horses, races and wild west sports.



WOMEN AS JURORS IN OREGON

The first regularly called woman jury to serve in the state of Oregon photographed with Justice Williams, in whose court at St. Johns, Ore., they tried a case recently. A woman jury tried a case in Portland several months ago, but it was a body of volunteers. In the suit at St. Johns, a woman's gown was the matter at issue, and the jurors rendered the verdict in 20 minutes after the judge's charge. Many women were among the spectators at the trial.

E D I T O R I A L

The Flag!

THE American flag began with thirteen stars; now it has forty-eight. It floated first over one-tenth of the territory of the present United States. It now protects the best part of the American continent.

The larger the country grew the stronger it was and the prouder its people of their flag.

Every new star typified a combination of states, not in restraint of trade, but in favor of its extension. Thus was a monopoly created by the greatest republic on the face of the globe, whose starry flag is hailed with cheers by an undivided nation of nearly 100,000,000 people.

We have been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the decisive battle of Gettysburg. While every patriotic heart offers its homage to our colors, let us, in this reflective moment, not only give thanks that the nation was saved in its integrity by the God of battles, but let us learn that its salvation imposed a solemn obligation upon the people—an obligation to respect the Constitution, to venerate the faith of the fathers, and to turn with contempt from those who would undermine the foundations of our government under pretense of conferring greater power upon the people.

It would befit the nation, at such a time, to seek a new consecration to the ideals of the fathers and to resolve more strongly than ever to maintain the principles that represent not only human rights but property rights. Let us leave no door open for the intrusion of the black handed anarchist with a red flag in one hand and the motto "No God, no master" in the other.

This nation needs a revival of patriotism, pure, unselfish and undefiled.

Let the statesmen rule!

Big Men and Big Mouths

THERE never was a time when men of ability and integrity were in greater demand than they are to-day. As business has become big it has had a call for big men and for young men who have the foundations for expansion.

Salaries for big business men, distinguished for industry and honesty, were never larger, in this or any other country. The demand for masterful men exceeds the supply.

Nor was there ever a time when more little men thought they were big than now, never a time when the little man with a big mouth could make more of a disturbance than to-day.

It is the big mouth not the big brain that catches and holds the crowd. The big mouth is framing legislation, grabbing fat offices, challenging established customs, questioning the wisdom of the founders of the republic, and impugning the integrity of all who have the courage to resist the advancing tide of unreason, unrest and destruction.

How long the big mouth will be the vogue, heaven only knows. But it dominates in politics and in legislation. It obtrudes upon every effort for reform and, worst of all, it deludes a lot of credulous people into the belief that sound is better than sense, and noise superior to wisdom.

They had the big mouths in scriptural days. They were described by a veracious Chronicler of a period, resembling our own in many respects—for history continually repeats itself. The Chronicler said: "But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments. They love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues. Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."

Let the people rule!

Destroying the Sugar Industry

WHY should any party seek to destroy a great national industry upon which a million people depend for their support? How can the Democratic party do so when the Baltimore platform specifically pledged it to do nothing to "injure or destroy legitimate industry?" If the growing of sugar cane or sugar beets is a legitimate industry then the Democratic party will stand self-indicted if sugar is placed on the free list and the industry destroyed. It is no wonder that Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, who has led the opposition in the Senate to the removal of the duty on sugar, feels that his state has been betrayed.

There is no occasion to put sugar on the free list for we are not suffering from high-priced sugar. In every country of Europe, except England, sugar is higher than it is here. And in the general rise in prices in recent years, sugar is practically the only one of the world's great food products which has declined instead of advanced. Why then should the sugar industry be picked out to be destroyed?

Let not the tariff reformers imagine that free sugar will mean a drop of any consequence in the retail price. If it shall mean the destruction of the American sugar crop, which seems to be inevitable, then the shortage in the world's production may actually bring about a rise in price. "Every other civilized nation in the world to-day,"

says Mr. J. M. Thomson, publisher of the New Orleans Item, "is encouraging, through tariff duties and otherwise, the production of enough sugar for home consumption." At the present time our production is about one-third of our consumption. Yet in Louisiana, Texas and Florida there are unused sugar lands capable of producing the other two-thirds that we need.

Instead of wise legislation to encourage such production, it is proposed to remove the protection, destroy a great national industry and lose the \$52,000,000 it has paid annually into the United States Treasury. This is not sensible or patriotic, and in the case of the Democratic party it is a distinct violation of its promise "not to injure or destroy legitimate industry."

Welfare Work for Women

THE International Harvester Company has been doing a piece of welfare work for its employees that has awakened the interest of industrial companies the world over. Its annual report shows nearly a half million dollars expended upon welfare features affecting the working conditions, comfort, health and lives of its employees. The biggest single item—\$135,000—is compensation for industrial accidents.

The company's plan for compensating its employees for injuries resulting from industrial accidents is based upon the principle that the industry should bear the burden regardless of legal liability. Every accidental injury or death is promptly investigated by the Accident Department. Payments are made directly to the party entitled to the benefit, an earnest effort being made to see that in the process no expense is borne by the injured employee. From May 1, 1910, when the plan was instituted to December 31, 1912, the company has distributed \$286,500 to employees injured in the course of their duty. The company has also an accident prevention department under the direction of a chief safety inspector and superintendents, and upon this \$83,000 have been spent.

The most recent developments of the welfare policy of the company have been the abolition of night work for women and the establishment of a minimum wage. Wherever night shifts are required men only will be employed, and \$8 has been fixed as the minimum wage for women at all of the company's domestic works, with corresponding adjustments in piece-work prices and for more expert labor. The Saturday half-holiday has also been adopted without any reduction in average weekly earnings. The Harvester Company claims the credit for being the first industrial of any size to stop night work and adopt a minimum wage for women.

How Canada Does It

THE recent event of most importance in the railroad world has been the turning over to receivership of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Whatever other reasons may be given for the disaster, the simplest explanation is that the system was not earning enough to carry the burden of its expenses and to fortify its credit in these times. To discover why it was not earning more one need to go back to the action of the Government when in May, 1910, it prevented a slight increase in freight rates throughout the country. Had this advance been permitted it would have added, it is estimated, between five and six millions to the net earnings of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. This would have changed the whole credit situation, and its securities would not have suffered.

As the Frisco System has suffered, so have all the railroads of the country, in the same manner if not in the same degree. It remains to be seen whether or not the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has so frequently prohibited an increase in rates, will look with more favor upon the renewed request of the Eastern railroads for a much needed advance. How different is Canada's attitude toward her railroads.

Canada realizes that the development of her vast territory and resources depends upon the development of the railroads, and so wants to do all that can be done to aid their growth. When therefore, the Grand Trunk, in need of added funds for extension and equipment, encountered an investment market unfavorable to new issues, the Canadian Government came to the rescue and arranged a \$15,000,000 loan at a low rate of interest. The railroads of the United States are not looking for any such governmental interference in their behalf. All they ask is the privilege of advancing rates sufficiently to meet the great increase in wages they have had to grant, the enhanced cost of all equipment and the improvements they are constantly making for the good of the service.

Give the railroads fair play and prosperity will revive speedily.

Business!

WHAT the business men of this country want they can get if they only go after it in the right way. The railroads recognize this fact. They appreciate that the business men of this country are a sensible lot, honest at heart, with faith in a square deal. Demagogues and politicians may denounce the business men all they please, but business big and small is square, fair and honest as a rule.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in 1910 withheld approval of the new railroad tariffs proposing an increase in freight rates. This was because many business men objected. But a change in public sentiment is manifesting itself in view of the heavy obligations the railroads are meeting, growing out of the increased cost of operation and higher expenditures generally.

The action of that powerful and representative organi-

zation, the Business Men's League, of St. Louis, in favor of the railroads has attracted wide attention. Recently the presidents of three of the greatest railroad systems—the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio—addressed a meeting of New England business men and shippers at Boston, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of that great city. They presented the situation with the utmost frankness and were received in a most friendly and encouraging spirit.

The railroads of this country must add enormously to their equipment to meet the growing demands of the country. It is estimated that they would spend from \$500,000,000 to a billion dollars a year if they could only provide the resources. Think what this would mean to the workshops and factories and the working masses of the United States. Think what it would mean to every business large and small. Let the business men rule!

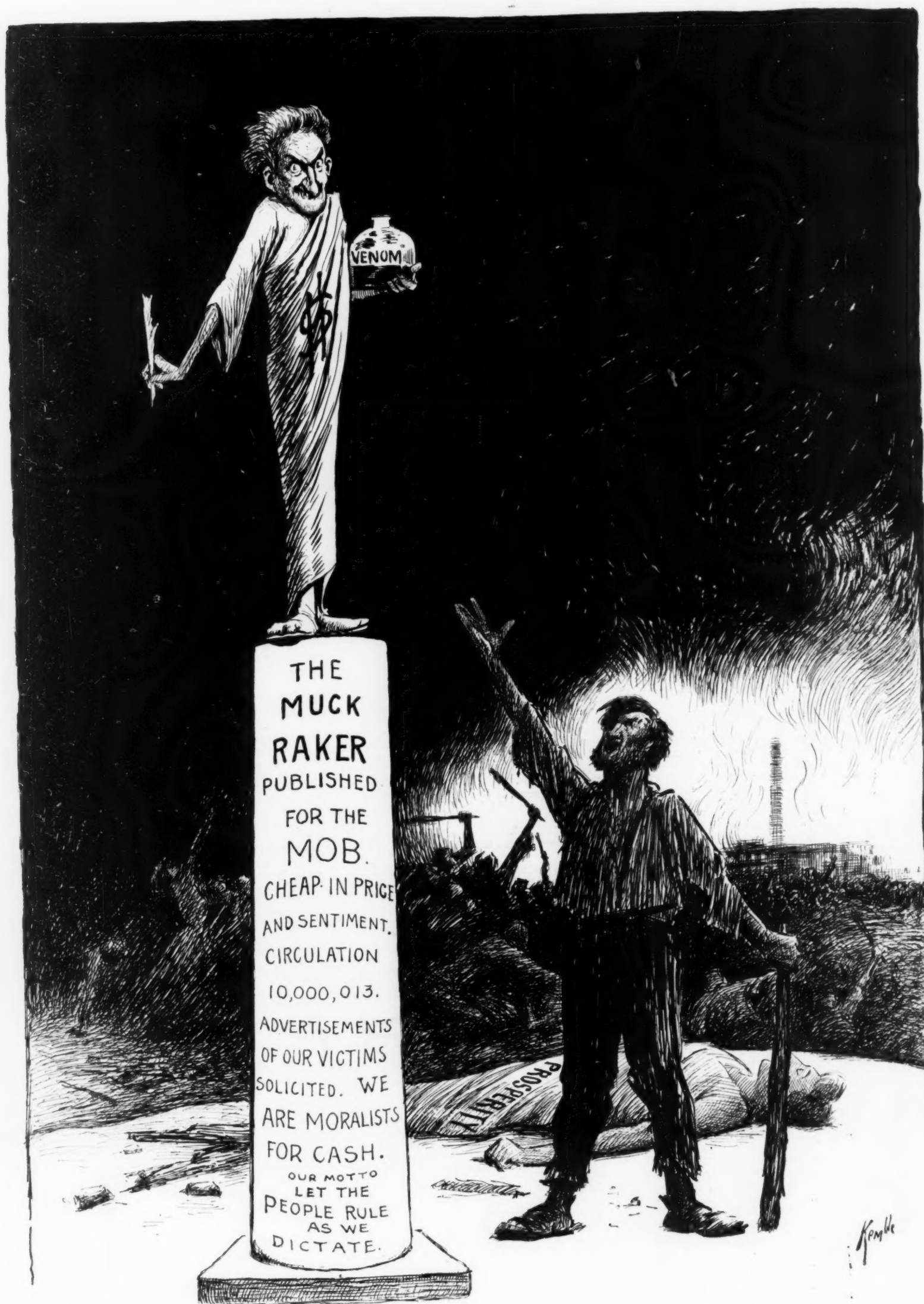
The Plain Truth

LOBBYING! A Chicago woman is urging her friends to stand for Sunday closing of the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. She has written to a number of her friends to ask them to enter a protest with their Congressman at Washington against granting a national appropriation to the Exposition Company unless it shall be coupled with a guarantee that the gates shall be closed on Sundays. Representatives of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union are greatly interested in this movement and it is said that some of them will visit Washington to use their influence personally with members of Congress on this subject. We advise them to keep clear of the White House; it has a black flag out for the "lobbyist!"

TIMELY! We are not surprised that so many of our readers have written us words of appreciation of the opening of Mr. Kauffman's wonderful white slave story, "For the Sake of Her Soul," which appeared in our last issue and which is continued in this number. The serial will be concluded in ten issues, and will therefore close with the chapter to be printed on August 28th. Several readers have inquired whether they could secure this story in book form. No arrangements for the publication of the serial as a book have yet been made, but every reader can easily cut the chapters out from week to week, and by pasting them in a scrap book have the story complete. We have arranged to send the ten issues, including back numbers, to those who remit \$1.00 for that purpose, addressing LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. If any one desires to place this impressive lesson in the hands of a young friend who might specially need it, the way is thus opened.

REMARKABLE! It has been stated that 20 per cent. of the readers of farmers' publications do not answer their advertisements principally because they do not trust the statements of the advertisers. It is said that 75 per cent. of the readers of daily newspapers never answer advertisements for the same reason. This may be in part an explanation of the popularity of the high-class publications with advertisers. It stands to reason that a person who pays ten, fifteen, twenty-five or fifty cents for a publication will be inclined to believe what it prints. The expensive publications limit the space they give to advertisements so that the reader and the advertiser are brought into closer contact. Perhaps the most important of all considerations, however, lies in the fact that unlike the penny journal, the ten or twenty-five cent magazine is not thrust aside after it is read, but is kept upon the library table or circulated among friends, so that so far as the number of readers is concerned it has an enormous advantage. The edition order of this issue of LESLIE'S is 411,000 copies, of which fully 370,000 go directly into homes of subscribers. It is safe to calculate that each one of these copies passes through four or five hands, which means two and a half million readers for every issue of LESLIE'S.

HYSTERIC! Infinite harm is often done by jumping at a conclusion. Newspapers in the haste of the daily grind, do this altogether too often. The day after the recent fatal catastrophe on the New Haven Railroad, at Stamford, Conn., a leading New York newspaper, without waiting for the verdict of the Coroner's jury, or without considering the fact that the failure of the air-brakes to work, or of the engineer to perform his duties, might have been responsible for the calamity, charged it directly upon J. P. Morgan & Co. and William Rockefeller on the ground that they are "the dominating financial forces in the directorate." Going farther than this, this great newspaper, with widespread influence, spoke of the New Haven Railroad as "murdering another quota of passengers at Stamford." It closed its hysterical outburst against a responsible banking firm and an American captain of industry with this cruel exclamation: "What have they to say for an achievement in monopoly that is red with human blood?" Testimony disclosed that the engineer of the ill-fated train was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and that under the rules, as his name was the first on what is known as the "spare board," he had to be given the train on which the fatal run was made. The choice was not left to the railroad. It had to take what the union provided under its regulations. If this statement is incorrect that fact should be made clear, but obviously no judgment should be expressed until after an official investigation. Inflammatory denunciations of the kind we have referred to are calculated to do harm rather than good. They indicate a most unfortunate condition of the public mind.



The Cause!

For the Sake of Her Soul*

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN

Author of "The House of Bondage," "The Sentence of Silence," "Running Sands," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTER.

When Josephine (called "Joe") Meggs was seven years old, her mother died. "I want my little girl to be always true and brave and clean," said the dying woman. "Just want to be good; with all your heart and soul want it, and keep on wanting it, and then you can never go very far wrong." Joe promises to remember this. Her father remarries. His second wife is a good enough, but nervous and complaining woman, who has a small income of her own, yet always has trouble, at the Bronx apartment-house where the family lives, in making both ends meet. Joe admires Nona Coolidge, the spoiled daughter of neighbors better off than the Meggses, and goes to the matinee with her. They overhear two girls telling of what good fun it is to go to afternoon tea at the Monongahela, a fashionable hotel, and, after the matinee, Nona, more worldly-wise than Joe, persuades the latter to enter the tea-room of the hotel, "just to see what it is like."

Chapter the Second

SECTION I

THE revolving door of the great hotel was tenderly turned for them by a tremendous man in uniform, a man with brass buttons and gilt lace. He moved it slowly, with elaborate care of the finery that, if they were not wearing it, was clear he was determined, for the sake of the hotel's reputation, to pretend they were; and Joe, already stricken with timidity, felt herself being urged by Nona across a wonderful lobby into a pillared room that seemed to stretch before her for an infinite distance, full of an infinite number of tables at which were seated an infinity of people.

"Two?"
A bowing waiter, a sort of lieutenant or corporal in the army of attendants, smiled before them. He appeared so suddenly that neither girl was able to grasp his meaning.

"A table for two?" he elaborated.
"We—we're only just looking round," stammered Joe.
"For anybody in particular?" inquired the lieutenant.

"If you will tell me his name—"
"Oh, no; not for anybody. We just—" Joe began.
"We only dropped in to look at the place," interrupted Nona, with quickly recovered calm.

"Very well." The official was unruffled. "There is a good table over there." He pointed; he beckoned to a mere private. "A table where you can see everything."

He was gone before they could answer; and, before they could protest, Nona and Joe were seated at the table that the lieutenant had indicated.

It was a marvellous place, that tea-room. It reminded Joe of the interiors of upholstered candy-boxes that she had once or twice seen displayed in Fifth Avenue confectioners' windows at Christmas time. It was full of mirrors and palms and gilt; its ceiling was swarming with pink cupids, and every one of the crowd of people at the tables was happy. No wonder every one was happy, because—

The waiter that was a mere private was extending a menu-card, politely but insistently, under Joe's nose.

"What—" began Joe.
"Two chocolate-sundaes."

It was Nona that had come again to the rescue. Joe felt a glow of gratitude.

"But," she protested, as the waiter vanished, "I haven't but my car-fare, Nona."

"Never mind," smiled Nona, "I have some money. You can treat next time."

The sundaes came. No doubt they were good sundaes, but had they been made of pasteboard and cotton, the two girls would scarcely have noted it. They were busy calling each other's attention to this wonder and to that; they were busy listening to the music of a hidden orchestra; they were busy gazing at all their chattering and laughing neighbors.

Joe marvelled why she had hesitated about coming here. She was sure that nothing so beautiful could be wrong.

"Look there!" said Nona suddenly. She reached across the table and caught Joe's wrist. "At the third table to the right, Joe. No, not that way; this. Don't let her know you're looking. See?"

Joe saw a tall, resplendent woman with a face extremely rosy and a mouth of vermillion. The woman's hands, as she raised a glass to her lips, Joe saw to be covered with rings. Seated opposite to the woman was an oldish man, too fat for the frock-coat he wore.

"It's Mrs. Southridge," Nona explained. Joe did not know who Mrs. Southridge was.

"Why, yes you do! She has the second-floor front-center apartments at our place, you know. Everybody there's talking about her. You must have heard. Why, I told you about her the other day. Don't you remember? I heard Mama say to your mother—"

Joe remembered now. Mrs. Southridge was the chief topic for envy and suspicion in the Bronx apartment-house in which the Meggses and the Coolidges lived. She said that she was a widow, and she appeared to have been the chief beneficiary under an extremely well-to-do husband's will. She also had a great many male cousins who were most cousinly.

"You see," said Nona, "the man that wrote that play wasn't so far wrong, after all."

Somehow at that a quietness fell upon

the girls in the midst of all this noise. Their former awe returned, and with it another feeling that Joe could not thoroughly analyze—another feeling and a sense of loneliness, too. Everybody else in the huge room had friends here, and was at home. Joe was relieved when Nona had paid the bill, a frightful bill for two sundaes, and they rose to go.

SECTION 2

At the door a number of persons hurrying in met a number of persons sauntering out. The processions collided, and there was an outbreak of smiling apology offered and accepted. Somebody shouldered Nona and knocked her into the arms of a young man.

"Oh!" said Nona. She looked flushed and indignant. The young man, who had a pleasant face, was "very sorry." His blue eyes looked it, and his easy voice said so.

"But my purse," said Nona; "I've dropped my purse."

She had dropped her purse in the collision. Joe, who saw it fall, was already stooping to recover it; but the young man stooped too, and so his head—he had curly blonde hair—came into sharp contact with Joe's.

"I'm sorry," he said. "Really, I am very, very sorry—"

He had the purse in his hand.

"It doesn't matter," said Joe, smiling.

"But it does. I must have hurt you."

"Perhaps I hurt you."

"Not a little bit. Besides, it was my fault. I seem to be getting in wrong every time I turn around this afternoon—"

It was evident that he was going to say more, but just then another eddy in the stream of people swept upon Joe, and incontinently bore her a yard or two away.

She was embarrassed and annoyed. She struggled back, though her progress was necessarily slow, to the point where she had left the young man and Nona, and, as she drew nearer, Joe heard the young man asking:

"Can't I get you something?"

Nona visibly wavered. Her eyes sought Joe's. She made some answer that Joe did not hear.

"Oh, but you can sit down for just a minute," the young man urged. Then his tone was lowered and what he added escaped Joe.

"All right," said Nona. The zest for adventure shone in her face. She caught Joe's arm as Joe drew nearer.

The young man leaned forward, smiling. "We're going to have some tea," Nona explained to her recovered companion.

"And—oh, yes—" she looked at the young man: "this is my friend Miss Worthington."

SECTION 3

For one startled instant Joe glanced at Nona. Then, with the young man making a way for them, the two girls were going back across the tea-room.

"Why on earth," whispered Joe, "did you call me Miss Worthington?"

Nona giggled.

"I don't know," she said. "It was such fun making up a name. And I had to make up some name. I think I did rather well. Worthington's a pretty name."

Joe began to understand. "It's not mine."

"Well, you didn't want me to give him your real name, did you?"

"Why not?"

"Why? Because—"

"Who is he?" Joe interrupted.

"That's just it," explained Nona. "I haven't an idea who he is."

Joe was no prude. She loved fun, and this situation seemed to promise amusement. Moreover, she was a loyal friend. To desert Nona or to reveal her trifling deception—these courses were unthinkable. There was nothing, then, to be done, but to accept the inevitable, and there certainly was no virtue in not making the inevitable as pleasant as it might be. After all, they would probably never see their temporary host again. Already Nona was seating herself at the table at which that host had paused, and the young man, with eyes frankly admiring, was drawing a chair for Joe.

Joe sat down.

SECTION 4

"PERHAPS," suggested the young man, "I ought to begin by introducing myself." He took a slim, silver card-case from a waistcoat pocket and laid a bit of cardboard, not before Nona, but before Joe. "My name," he continued, "is Geoffrey Boden. I'm a broker's clerk, aged twenty-five, good for driving or riding, gentle, sound of wind and limb and guaranteed not to shy or run away. Now then, what'll it be? What shall we have to drink?"

Joe liked him. She was sure that she liked him. She liked his honest treatment of the situation; his good-natured, rather handsome face, and, above all, she liked his quiet voice and easy, but wholly inoffensive manner.

"I don't think I like tea," she said. "We'd just been having a chocolate-sundae. Perhaps," she looked at Nona, "we might have another of those?"

"Chocolate-sundaes?" Boden's eyebrows were raised, his eyes twinkled, his tone expressed bantering incredulity. Then Joe's wide, brown gaze met him steadily, and quickly he changed. "Oh, by all means," he said. He turned to Nona. "You, too?" he asked, with only the trace of a smile.

"Y-yes," said Nona.

"All right. Only I hope you won't mind if I don't join you in them? I don't care much for that sort of thing."

The girls forgave him his difference in taste.

"Two chocolate-sundaes, Walter," he said to the hovering waiter, "and bring me a dry Martini."

The order was executed, and, when the sundaes and the cocktail appeared, the little party fell to with more appetite for talk than for food and drink. Boden was especially communicative. Like most young men of his age, he was interested in himself, enthusiastic over his business, and burned with the love of life; and, generally addressing Joe, but polite enough now and again to include Nona in his conversation, he proceeded to deal with these topics in a lively vein and a wide vocabulary which at least one of his hearers found wholly novel and pleasant.

"It's just," he declared, referring to the nature of things in general, "it's all just a sort of world's championship game. I suppose it wouldn't seem such hot stuff for anybody who was born to it, but I'm not born a New Yorker. I'm nothing but a lonely orphan from the hayfields, and I certainly am having the time of my life."

"You look it," said Nona. She did not fancy his promotion of Joe to the star-part of their little comedy.

"You mean I show the hay-fields?" He laughed, and pretended to brush stray straws from his curly hair. She had meant that, though she knew that he looked her ideal of the city youth, but now his easy acceptance of her unmerited criticism disarmed her.

"No," she said, "I meant you looked as if you were having a good time."

"Well, that's not wrong, is it?" He appealed to Joe, who shook her head. "I think people at our age ought to enjoy themselves a little. Before I know it, I'll maybe be a member of my bosses' firm and too fat and too old and too busy to enjoy myself. Don't you agree with me, Miss Worthington?"

On his lips, the name annoyed Joe. She wished again that Nona had not given it; she wished that he really knew her. She knew a schoolboy or two; she met now and again the shy awkward brothers of her schoolmates, and she had talked, of course, with girl friends, no better instructed than she, of the alluring and terrible male sex. But about men, and especially young men

(Continued on page 8.)



"He had taken her hand and was holding it in a grasp quiet but firm."

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For the Sake of Her Soul

(Continued from page 7.)

between the ages of twenty and thirty, she really knew nothing at all. If she had any definite feeling regarding them, it was to the effect that they were something that must finally be submitted to; something that might be fearfully, but furtively, desired; something that must always be mistrusted. Yet this young man, this actual example, was obviously not at all what she had been led to suppose that his sort must be. He was gentle, generous, amusing; he was—

She suddenly realized that her reflections had long delayed the reply which politeness demanded for his question.

"Oh!" she said, and blushed furiously. "I beg your pardon. Yes, of course—" What was it that he had asked anyhow?—"Of course, I agree with you."

The talk ran on. It ran on so smoothly that, when Joe bethought herself to steal a glance at her watch, she looked up with a guilty start.

"It's late," she said. "I hadn't any idea—"

"What's the hurry?" inquired Boden.

"We needn't hurry," said Nona. "Wait a minute, Joe."

"No, I can't. I'd like to, but I mustn't." Joe began tremulously to draw on her gloves. "We'll—as it is, I'll be late for dinner."

"I'd be glad," said Boden, "if you'd dine with me." Again he had addressed himself to Joe, and now, once more remembering his duty as the host of both, he turned to Nona. "I'd be very glad," he repeated.

Nona hesitated. To Joe her face, partly petulant and partly wistful, said, as clearly as any words, the phrase that her lips said so often: "Come on; let's."

But Joe remembered her step-mother. She was firm. "Thank you," she said to Boden. "I really do wish—but I can't. Honestly I can't."

His face was turned full to hers. His eyes wore a pained appeal, albeit he was smiling.

"Please?" he said.

She put out her hand.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but really—"

"Please?"

He had taken her hand and was holding it in a grasp quiet but firm. Something in that quiet firmness shot up her arm and spread to her heart, and her heart, as if in an endeavor to escape the speeding current, leaped.

"No," she said, "I must go."

He gave way.

"Some other time, perhaps?"

"I'm afraid not in the evening."

"Well then, some day for luncheon—some Saturday?"

She was blushing again and angry with herself for blushing. What a mere child she must appear to him!

"I'll try," she said.

He released her hand.

"But you haven't told me how I can get word to you," he said. "You haven't given me your address."

Nona's voice interfered. It sounded like breaking glass.

"Oh, we can't give you that," she said.

"Why not?" There was a mild reproof in his tone. "I'd be glad if I might call sometime."

"Well, we just can't give it to you, that's all. You give us your 'phone number, and then, maybe, we'll telephone you in a day or two."

He had turned to her. He was patently puzzled. The one of these girls was so different from the other: the one was so knowing, the other so ignorant. Were they actually different? It seemed to his young cynicism unlikely that they could be friends and yet not share the knowledge acquired by the more knowing. He took heart.

"All right," he said to Nona. He scribbled the desired number on the card that Joe was about to take up from the table.

"There you are." He gave the card to Joe; but he faced Nona. "And if you can get out in the evening—I know you say you can't, but if you find you can get out this evening—why, I and a friend of mine—a mighty nice fellow—are going to be all evening at Deschamps'.

You know that place: the restaurant. It would be awfully good if you two could come down any time before twelve. We'd have a quiet supper and a little talk. Think it over." He wheeled to Joe; he took her hand and looked at her with the same half-humorous appeal that he had before exhibited. "Do come," he concluded.

SECTION 5

He saw them only to the entrance of the tea-room, and they scuttled across the ornate lobby much as the first parents of man have been pictured as fleeing Paradise. The giant in the uniform, the man with the gilt lace and brass buttons, imperturbably and implacably swung the portal for them: he was the angel with the flaming sword "which turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life." The revolving door closed with a swish behind them. Back of it was fairyland; and all about them, embracing them tight with the chilly atmosphere of its drab reality, was the New York that they knew, the dull, hurrying, sullen New York, to which they had been born.

The roar of the street rolled up and engulfed them like a tidal wave. As warm and unwilling bathers plunge into

a cold bath, the girls plunged into the jostling, home-going crowds that filled the cluttered pavements from building-line to curb. They darted, panting, between speeding wagons, before hooting motors, in front of rattling surface-cars. They were seized by a new crowd of jaded workers and hurled down a shaft into the earth—into an entrance of the subway. They fought past clanging gates—where guards shouted with raging monotony: "Watch yer step! Watch yer step!"—into a stifling train, which herded so many occupants that the line of the aisle was indistinguishable.

When the train, with the agonized shrieks of tardily released brakes, leaped on its dark underground way, and when it lurched around sharp curves and stopped with violent shocks at dazzling station-platforms, the two girls, hanging fast by long-extended arms to leather thongs, blackened with the sweat of countless palms, swayed and dangled in perfect unison with all the other strap-hangers, as the towels on a rack in a steamship-cabin stupidly swing with the roll of the boat. They felt as little individuality as those towels feel: they and their neighbors were common creatures of the mechanism of their subterranean master.

Only when the train began to empty, far up town, did the sense of their personalities return to them.

"We're awfully late," sighed Nona, who, now that the spell of fairyland was behind her, was the more nervous of the pair about the demands of everyday life.

"I know we are," said Joe, "but it can't be helped now. We ought to have thought about this sooner."

"What are you going to tell your people, Joe?"

"Tell them? The truth, of course. Aren't you?"

Nona giggled.

"Not much. I'll fib."

"Well," declared Joe, "I won't. If the truth isn't bad, why should I try to hide it? I've not done anything wrong, and I'm not ashamed and not afraid."

But the very sound of her defiance brought a quick fear to her heart. She seemed to see Mrs. Meggs waiting for her—the tense, quivering Mrs. Meggs, with children of her own, and a husband in complete subjection to her tempers, with eyes that could flame in wrath, with a tongue that could and would say anything, even with a hand that could and might fall like a flail.

What would Joe's stepmother say?

"All right," said Nona, more cheerfully, "do as you please. But I wouldn't like to be in your boots when you do it—I'll tell you that."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Uncle Sam's Turbulent Wards, the Moros

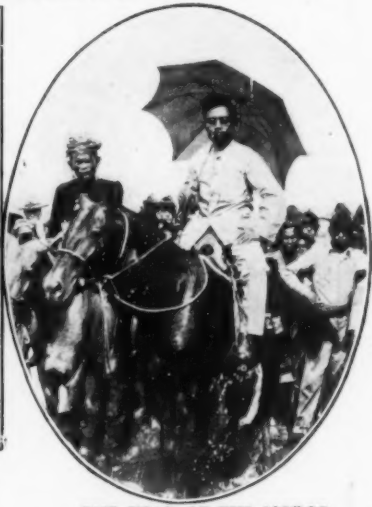
Types of the fierce people with whom General Pershing's forces recently had a hard fight for four days on the Island of Jolo, Philippine Islands. The Moros were entrenched in an extinct volcano on the highest peak of Bagsag Mountains and fought with great desperation. They were finally defeated and scattered in a night attack. The American loss was fourteen killed and many wounded. The Moros' loss is unknown. The conflict was the result of Gen. Pershing's attempt to disarm Moros who had been committing all sorts of crimes. The Moros are fanatical Mohammedans and believe that the killing of a Christian gives them a pass to paradise.



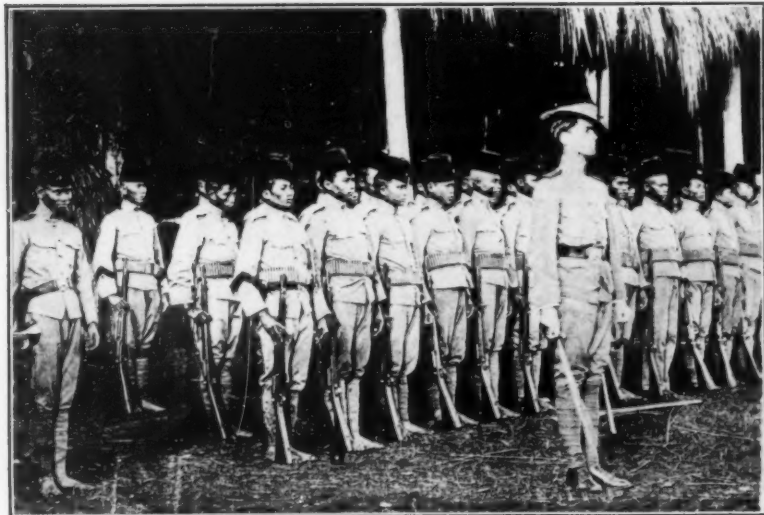
A MORO WARRIOR
This fierce fighter is shown with his bone-studded shield and the native weapon, the barong. The latter is a cutting weapon with thick back and a razor-like edge. The natives have used it with deadly effect.



PRACTICING THE ART OF WAR
Moros engaged in barong practice on the beach of Jolo. The two contestants are engaged in fencing operations with seconds and a crowd of lookers-on. The natives become very expert with this weapon.



THE HEAD OF THE MOROS
The Sultan of Jolo, who was reported to have incited the latest Moro outbreak. He is said to be a weak and vicious ruler who has been of little service in putting down trouble in the island.



MOROS WHO FAITHFULLY SERVE UNCLE SAM
A company of constabulary composed entirely of natives, who have enlisted in the service of the American Government and in emergencies have been employed against their own people.



VARIOUS TYPES OF MOROS
A group of members of this race on the Island of Mindanao, in a district which has given much trouble to the American authorities. The curious costumes and the crude faces of the men form an interesting study.

People Talked About



A WOMAN OF ROMANTIC CAREER

Mrs. Key Pittman, wife of Nevada's new United States Senator, and the heroine of thrilling experiences. She traveled 2200 miles over snow and ice from Dawson to Nome, Alaska, to marry the Senator, then a young lawyer; she was in a hotel which was wrecked by earthquake in San Francisco, and her home in Tonopah, Nev., was burned and she barely escaped with her life.



A SPECIAL PEACE ENVOY FROM BRAZIL

Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs (at left), visiting the Washington Navy Yard accompanied by Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador da Gama (in rear). Dr. Muller came to this country to return the official visit made to Brazil by Elihu Root when the latter was Secretary of State. His purpose is to increase the friendliness between his country and ours.



A GOVERNOR'S TALENTED WIFE

Mrs. F. A. Strong, wife of the new chief executive of Alaska, who lately left Washington with her husband for their home in Juneau, after an eight months' trip around the world. She is a gifted musician and was educated at Munich and Vienna. She is a native of San Francisco and after her return from her studies abroad married Mr. Strong at Seattle.



A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE AND CHILD

Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the new Ambassador from Great Britain, who recently arrived in this country to join her husband. She is an accomplished, as well as a home-loving, woman, and she will undoubtedly be very popular in Washington society. The Spring-Rices have gone to Dublin, N. H., to spend the summer.



A WEATHER OBSERVER WHO MARRIED A SENATOR

Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst, wife of the Arizona Senator, and formerly chief observer in the United States Weather Bureau Station at Flagstaff, Ariz. She was then the only woman at the Bureau and managed a staff of young men.



A CONGRESSMAN AND HIS SONS READING LESLIE'S

Representative S. R. Sells, of Tennessee, one of the best-known younger Republicans in the House at Washington, has for years been a constant reader of Leslie's, and he makes it a practice to go through the paper with his two bright little boys who greatly enjoy the pictures and much of the reading matter also.



A CABINET OFFICER'S SECRETARY

Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Labor at Washington, who has been her father's secretary ever since she was 15 years of age. Now 21 years old, and is one of the best-informed women of the day on all labor subjects.



AN UNFORTUNATE RUSSIAN COMMANDER

General Stoessel, who defended Port Arthur against the terrible and successful siege of the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War, and who recently has become partly paralyzed and has nearly lost his power of speech. He is also in financial straits, and has been compelled to accept the home offered him by one of his former subordinates.



THIS FACE WILL ADD CHARM TO MONEY

Miss Evelina James of San Antonio, Texas, a pretty and petite young woman whose likeness will appear on United States currency. A Congressional Committee recently selected her picture for the central feminine figure in the decorated group for backs of bills.

In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

THE BISQUE-DOLL GIRL

It is bad enough to meet in the street or at a party a dowdy old lady, who is trying to disguise her withered and spotted complexion by "making up." At her age and in her somewhat damaged condition, one can forgive her. But to meet our fresh young girls powdered and painted almost like circus-clowns gives one "a turn." Some optimist says consolingly, "Cheer up! College girls don't do it." But, alas, even some of them have been detected at "making up," though as yet their number is small, proportionally. The word "detected" is used advisedly. There is not one woman in a thousand who "makes up" who cannot be detected instantly, and usually a full block away. And she often does not care. "It is the fashion," she says coolly. This, in the minds of the vast majority, covers almost any folly and makes it all right. But how are silly, and worse, fashions going to be bettered if people like you do not resist them and refuse to follow them?

The foolish girls who puff powder on their cheeks and on the tips of their noses, should see two ladies who belong to "the upper ten" in a certain city, and would rather die than not to be in the fashion. They have always powdered, and now their faces are covered with little pits, almost as though they had had a terrible disease. Thousands of women come to this condition, for almost superhuman cleanliness is required in order to free the pores of the skin from the minute grains of powder, which have to be so well rubbed in if they are to look "right." The advertisements of a well-known "toilet-requisite," lays especial stress upon its ability to perform this almost impossible feat of thoroughly cleansing the pores. That our young girls, at a time when their tender skin is fairest, should adopt a practice which is likely to lead to such disfigurement, makes the judicious grieve. They should have heard what a young man said the other day. He had been at a reception with his aunt. The hostess, a prominent "society woman," had been "made up" until she looked like a bisque doll.

"How old is she, do you think?" he asked.

His aunt laughed. "A very rude question," she said. "Why do you ask it?"

"Oh," he explained naively, "I thought when such pains had been taken to hide her age, that there must be a good deal to hide." A powdered girl, often wrongly, no doubt, gives one the idea that "there must be a good deal to hide."

It is said that a Boston woman can be told anywhere because she doesn't powder. Perhaps it is true that fewer women powder there than in any other American city. One girl says that she and the others powder because they think the men like them better so. Now I wonder if they do. We all know that men love to be humbugged, and that where a pretty girl is concerned they are incredibly dull. Perhaps our young friend is right, and that it is "up to" the mothers to instruct their sons more thoroughly. For do you not think that it is logical to argue that a girl who tries to deceive about her complexion will be likely to try to deceive about other things? And what young man wants a deceitful wife? But this is a deep, dark subject. Perhaps some wise correspondent can enlighten us upon it.

MORE GRAPE-JUICE DINNERS

She turned down her glass when the butler began to serve the champagne. It was a well-bred company so that nobody started a discussion over the turned-down glass. But an older lady, who had done the same thing, lured the girl into a corner after dinner and asked her why she had done it.

"Your mother serves wine on her table," said the lady. "How is it that you decline it?"

"Mother doesn't serve it any more," reported the girl. "We had a big dinner a few months ago, with five or six kinds of wine. Mother wasn't well, and the doctor had forbidden her to take any. It was the first time in her life that she hadn't taken wine when the rest did. She said that she was appalled to see how red and noisy the guests all grew, though of course they behaved well enough, and she could realize that it was only because she wasn't drinking herself that they seemed noisy to her. At last, after dinner, one of our very nicest young men turned to her and asked, with the most inane smile, 'Mrs. Smith, do you prefer Asia or Africa?' she saw that he hardly knew what he was doing. She replied that as she had never

been on either continent, she really had no choice, whereupon he said in a crestfallen way, 'Oh, excuse me, but I know that some prefer Africa.' Mother felt that she was to blame for putting that nice boy into such a silly condition, and resolved that she would never err so again. My father thought she took it a little too seriously, but he was willing she should do as she liked.

"And so it has come to pass that when you dine at our house again, you will be served only with something 'soft' in the way of a drink,—ginger ale, grape-juice or lemonade. My mother is delighted with the recent dinner rules in certain Washington homes. In Europe stimulants seem to affect people less than they do here. It may be the climate, but, besides, over there they give beer and wine to children daily almost from babyhood, so that they grow to feel no effect from it. But mother doesn't want me to be going around asking people whether they prefer Asia or Africa, so I have become a teetotaler also."

It is a pity that some other mothers should not have a similar experience. One good, shocking object-lesson like this takes all the force out of the old stock arguments on the other side.

THE GIRL SMOKER

At several well-known clubhouses for women in New York, and doubtless in other American cities, the members and their friends are often seen smoking. The

habit seems to be on the increase, and most of the smokers are young. Most of them also seem to have brought the habit from "abroad." A distinguished lady who was recently "interviewed" by a young woman reporter from a metropolitan daily, noticed that the girl smoked incessantly, lighting a fresh cigarette as soon as each one was finished.

"Aren't you smoking too much?" the great lady asked kindly. She was a foreigner and was used to seeing women smoke, but this girl's inordinate craving shocked even her.

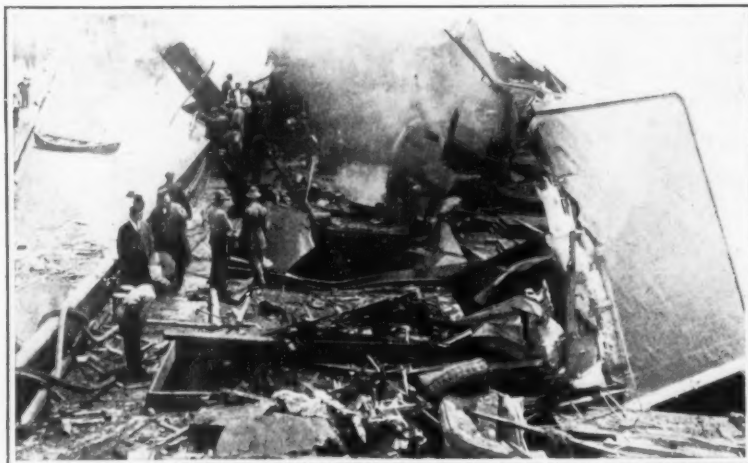
"Oh, I smoke twelve packs or so every day," the girl answered nonchalantly. "It doesn't seem to hurt me, and it quiets my nerves." There are plenty of young men who smoke quite as many cigarettes daily, but the idea of a girl

(Continued on page 18.)

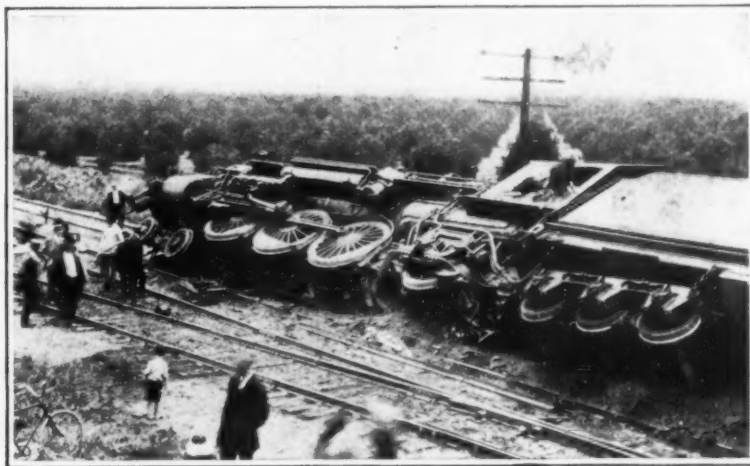
Unique Accidents on Rail and Water



SLEEPING WOMEN CAUGHT IN A DEATH TRAP
Wreck of a freight train at Cleveland, Va., where two engines were thrown from the track and demolished, and 6 loaded cars shattered and burned. One engine blew up after turning over. The engineer and fireman were killed and two women sleeping in a small house near the track (at extreme left) were scalded to death by escaping steam. The cause of the accident is unknown.



MAMMOTH STEAMER WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSION
Ruins of the E. M. Peck of Duluth, whose boiler exploded while she was tied up at a dock at Racine, Wis., ripping the vessel from amidships almost to stern, and twisting the steel hull out of shape. Four men were killed, one was drowned and five were injured. The boiler was carried through the deck and cabin and smashed through the roof of coal sheds on land 200 feet away. Twenty-five stevedores had fortunately left the steamer five minutes before the disaster.



A GIANT LOCOMOTIVE OVERTHROWN
Front engine of an eastbound passenger train which was derailed near Pomona, Cal., and half buried in the earth. The engineer hurled the fireman from a window of the cab while the engine was overturning. Strangely, the fireman was the only person in the accident who was badly hurt. Some of the front coaches were pulled from the trucks, which left the rails, but many sleeping passengers in the rear coaches were not aware of an accident.

The Boy Scouts of the United States Senate

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Leslie's Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.



HON. EDWARD E. MOORE
Commissioner of Patents at Washington, who began life as a page in the U. S. Senate. He has occupied his present position for years



SIXTEEN LUCKY BOYS

The youngsters in the picture are the pages who serve and intimately associate with the members of the United States Senate. Left to right, bottom row, Edwin A. Halsey, Chief of Pages, Thomas Baughman, Douglas A. Seeley, Charles P. Higgins (the

WHAT visitor in the galleries of the Senate in the Capitol at Washington has not become instantly interested in the knickerbockered page boys who so quickly and alertly respond to the summons of a beckoning Senator? These youngsters capture the mothers' eyes the first thing. If there are boys among the sightseers they see nothing else. A most absorbing pastime is to notice the intelligent manner in which the pages serve the law-makers. They are the boys who never have to be told anything a second time. They sit on the rostrum directly under the Vice-President. There are usually eight on a side and they never have to be called twice. A Senator snaps his finger or taps a penholder on the desk and you see a page bounding in his direction. An instant later he is scurrying out of the chamber in performance of the mission. These boys are among the highest paid youngsters in the land. Their pay is seventy-five dollars a month.

Douglas E. Seeley, who is only a little over ten years old, is a sample of the interesting pages. Douglas is an orphan. By his own efforts he supports his aged grandmother, who is quite blind. At night he attends school. So earnest was the boy in the endeavor to assist his blind grandparent that he appealed to Senator Works of California for an appointment. The latter became interested and yielded to the lad's entreaties. Douglas has already made a name for himself among the Senators. He never misses fire. When he is started on a mission of duty nothing stops him. If the aisle is congested by a group of Senators or attendants, Douglas is quite apt to hurdle over the first vacant desk. His way of performing his tasks has won him a reputation for politeness and reliability.

In many cases the page boys have widowed mothers to support. There are always more applicants for positions than there are places to fill. The Senator or Representative invariably gives particular attention to those in need. The Senate pages are appointed by Charles P. Higgins, sergeant-at-arms, on the recommendation of the Senators. Mr. Higgins himself began life as a messenger and the boys are all fond of him. The rules of the Senate provide that boys may be appointed at the age of twelve and shall not serve longer than four years—or two Congresses.

The boys are the greatest mimics in the world. They can take off the idiosyncrasies and humorous peculiarities of the Senators to a "t." Sometimes when the Senate is not sitting and too many visitors and page bosses are not around to observe the proceedings the pages themselves go into a solemn senatorial session. One will impersonate Vice-President Marshall, another the chief clerk, and so on. Various other boys will pretend to be either their favorite Senators or the Senators of home States. Each boy occupies the seat to which the real Senator is entitled. Bang! goes the Vice-President's gavel and the extraordinary session of pages has convened. There is always an argument as to which "Senator" shall be recognized when the regular order of business is reached. Every conceivable current subject is discussed, with a goodly sprinkling of "baseball legislation" which always carries with it a rider by which each page Senator shall be entitled to an annual self-renewing pass for all the season's games. A bill which is almost sure to be introduced one which proposes to increase the salaries of the pages and shorten their hours of duty. When it is presented—and always with an eloquent speech—there is applause



CARL LOEFFLER
Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, who, 24 years ago, was appointed a page by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania

from both sides of the Senate, party lines are eradicated in the vote, and the bill passes unanimously.

If there is one thing which the page boys love it is, as suggested above, baseball. They will do anything in order to go to a game. In this desire they had a great sympathizer in their friend, the late Vice-President Sherman. Nobody but the pages themselves will ever know exactly how many of them were enabled to enjoy the sport at his expense. Very often Mr. Sherman would take one or two of the boys along with him in his own car. So far as he was concerned nothing was too good for the pages. A year or so ago on a sweltering hot day he issued an order permitting the little fellows to remove their coats. That they might be uniform in appearance—as the pages wear no regulation costume—he suggested that they all wear belts, a certain kind of light blouse, and a flowing necktie. Then with his usual generosity he let it be known in a quiet way that if any of the boys could not afford to buy the extra garments it would give him the greatest pleasure to contribute the necessary expense.

"Daddy" page, Sergeant-at-Arms, of the Senate; Clyde S. Baily, Preble Marmion, Joseph D. O'Toole, Chief of Pages. Middle row, Charles H. Conrad, Jr., Albert L. Boyd, G. Taylor Munford, Ralph Nagle, J. Sennie Morgan, William M. Thompson. Top row, William Jorgensen, Clarence Frick, Arthur M. McCoy, Lee S. Jackson, Nelson C. Carlisle, E. W. Held.

Leland Stanford, who was formerly a Senator from California, manifested the greatest interest in the pages. Every year he gave the boys a dinner at his own home and a celebrated actor or entertainer was always present at the joyful parties. Former Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, seldom or never sent a page on an errand without slipping a quarter into the lad's hand. The Senator used to send out to the financial clerk and get ten dollars' worth of quarters at a time. His pockets were always bulging with the silver pieces and the boys knew it better than anyone else. Senator Page of Vermont remembers the boys with a box of maple sugar from his home state each year.

A notable example of a man who got his start as a page was the late Arthur Pue Gorman, a distinguished Senator from Maryland. Edward B. Moore, the long time U. S. Commissioner of Patents, was one of the young pages who came on the Senate floor in the interesting days following the Civil War. William Alden Smith was appointed a page in the Michigan House of Representatives in 1869. He afterward had the honor of becoming a United States Senator from Michigan, a position which he still holds. It was an odd coincidence, and one referred to with great pride by the Senator at the time of his election, that Ollie James, the newly-elected Senator from Kentucky, should have been elected by a body which sat in the same house of the Legislature in which he once served as page. Stuart Robson, the actor, was also a page.

Harris M. Christ, who afterward became Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, was a page in 1890. He is now assistant managing editor of that paper. Carl A. Loeffler, the present assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, began as a page in 1889. He was appointed by Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, and since then has had six promotions. When he got too large to be a page he was promoted to the telephone booth. Mr. Loeffler was finally advanced to the Senate floor. Roscoe C. Peacock, who has made a name for himself in the business world of New York, used to be a page. He declared recently that it was the finest training a boy could have. Numerous sons of Senators have served as pages.

The acquaintances and the friendships the boys make prove valuable to them throughout their entire lives. (Continued on page 19.)

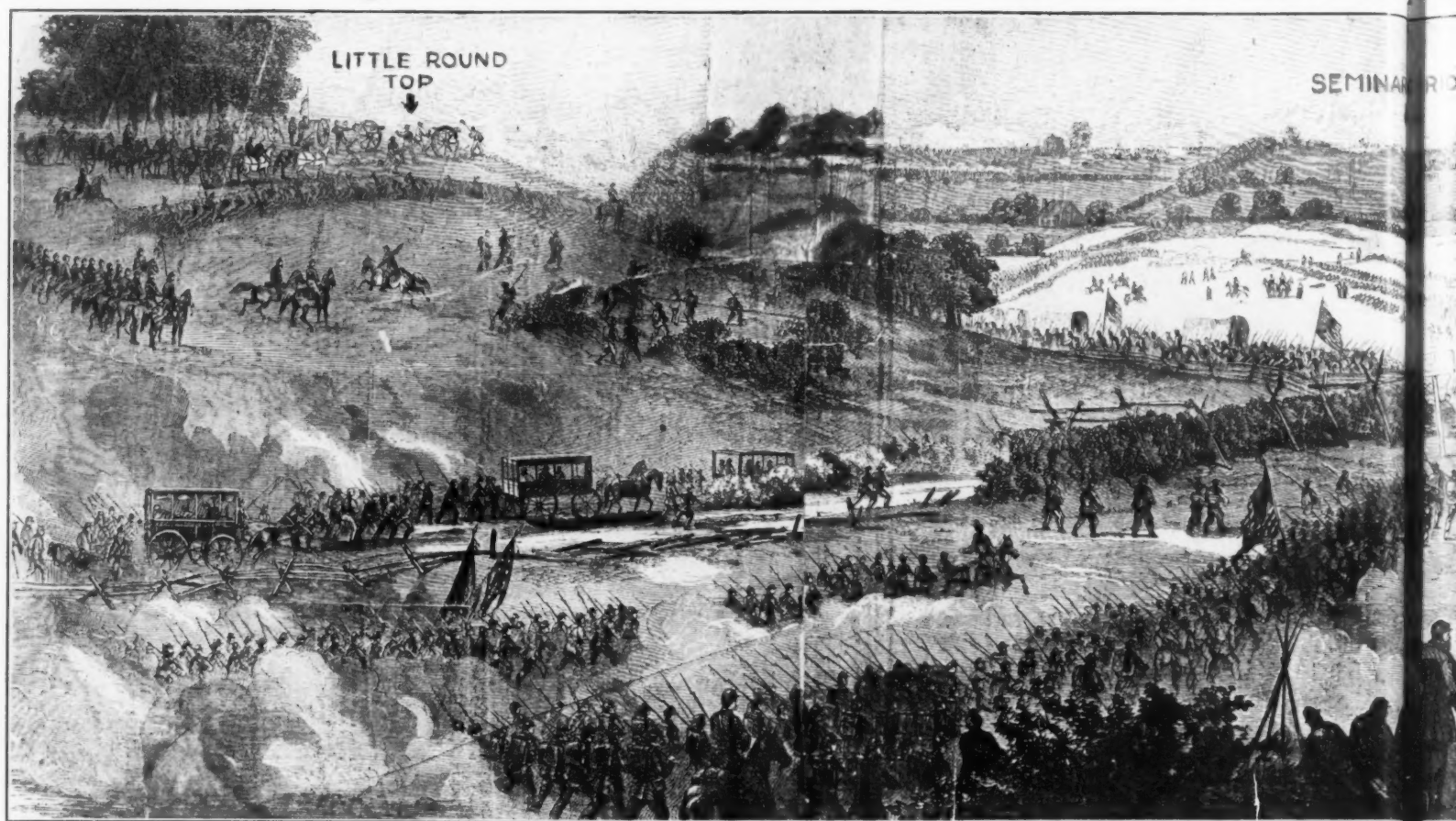


BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A.
Who was a Senate page way back in 1852, and was afterwards appointed to the United States Military Academy. There are numerous cases on record where former pages have been appointed to the Military or the Naval Academy



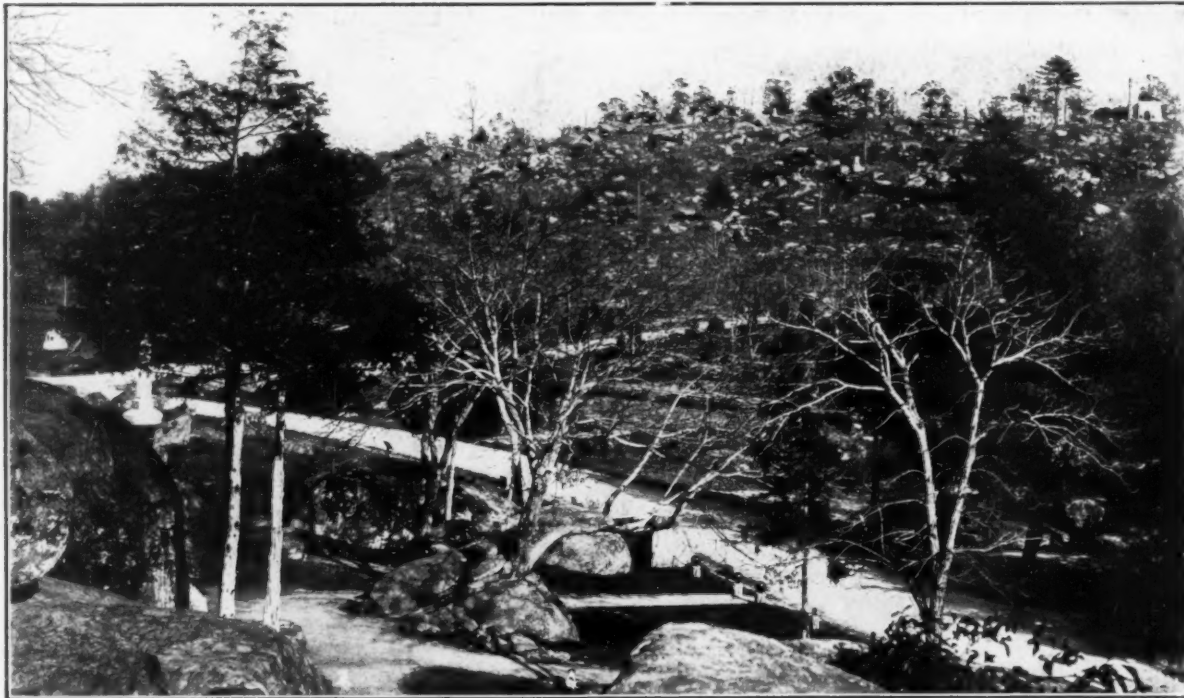
THE SMALLEST AND THE BIGGEST PAGE
United States Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, who started in life as a page, and Douglas E. Seeley, the youngest and smallest page who ever served in the Senate. Senator James is the largest man, physically, in Congress

Gettysburg—The Field of the Greatest



THE LINE-UP OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 3, 1863. Location of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia on the day of the battle. Sketched by Leslie.

The decisive day of the battle was the third day, July 3rd, 1863. Both armies stretched in almost parallel lines along two wooded ridges. The Union troops are shown in the foreground, Generals Geary and Ruger in the center, and the left was under General Warren, who had so skillfully saved Round Top and the Union left on the second day. From the left, Pickett's practically unused division occupying the center, and Ewell in charge of the extreme left flank of the Southern forces. Lee had, on the first and second days of the battle, attacked both flanks of the Union army. About one o'clock in the afternoon he ordered Alexander's artillery to open fire with 152 guns. The Confederate fire was answered by a like cannonading from the Union lines. The din from the Southern lines and the charge of the Georgians in the face of a deadly fire that brought down the



LITTLE ROUND TOP FROM DEVIL'S DEN

Little Round Top was covered by the left flank of the Union lines along Cemetery Ridge, and it would have been a serious setback to the Union forces had it been captured. It was made the point of a very strong attack by the Texans, while Devil's Den was being besieged by the Georgians, but through the sagacity and strategy of an engineer officer—General Warren—it was saved from capture.

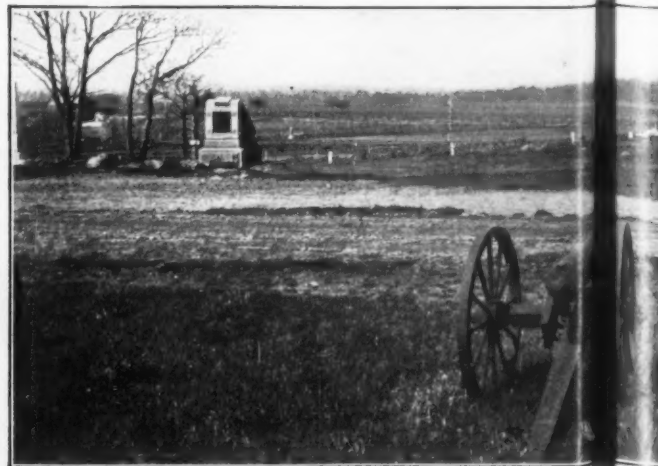


BIRD'S EYE MAP OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. The first day's fighting was confined mostly to the north of Cemetery Ridge, in the Wheat Field, Devil's Den, Little Round Top, and the open country to the north.



WHERE PICKETT'S FAMOUS CHARGE ENDED

This spot has, since the days of the great battle, been known as "the angle." Here it was that Pickett's sublime charge, across a shell-swept valley a mile wide, culminated at a stone wall held by three Pennsylvania Regiments under Brigadier General Alex. S. Webb, who himself was wounded, but not until Hall's timely reinforcement assured him that they had met the emergency well.



WHERE THE GALLANT SONS OF THE SOUTH FIGHTED

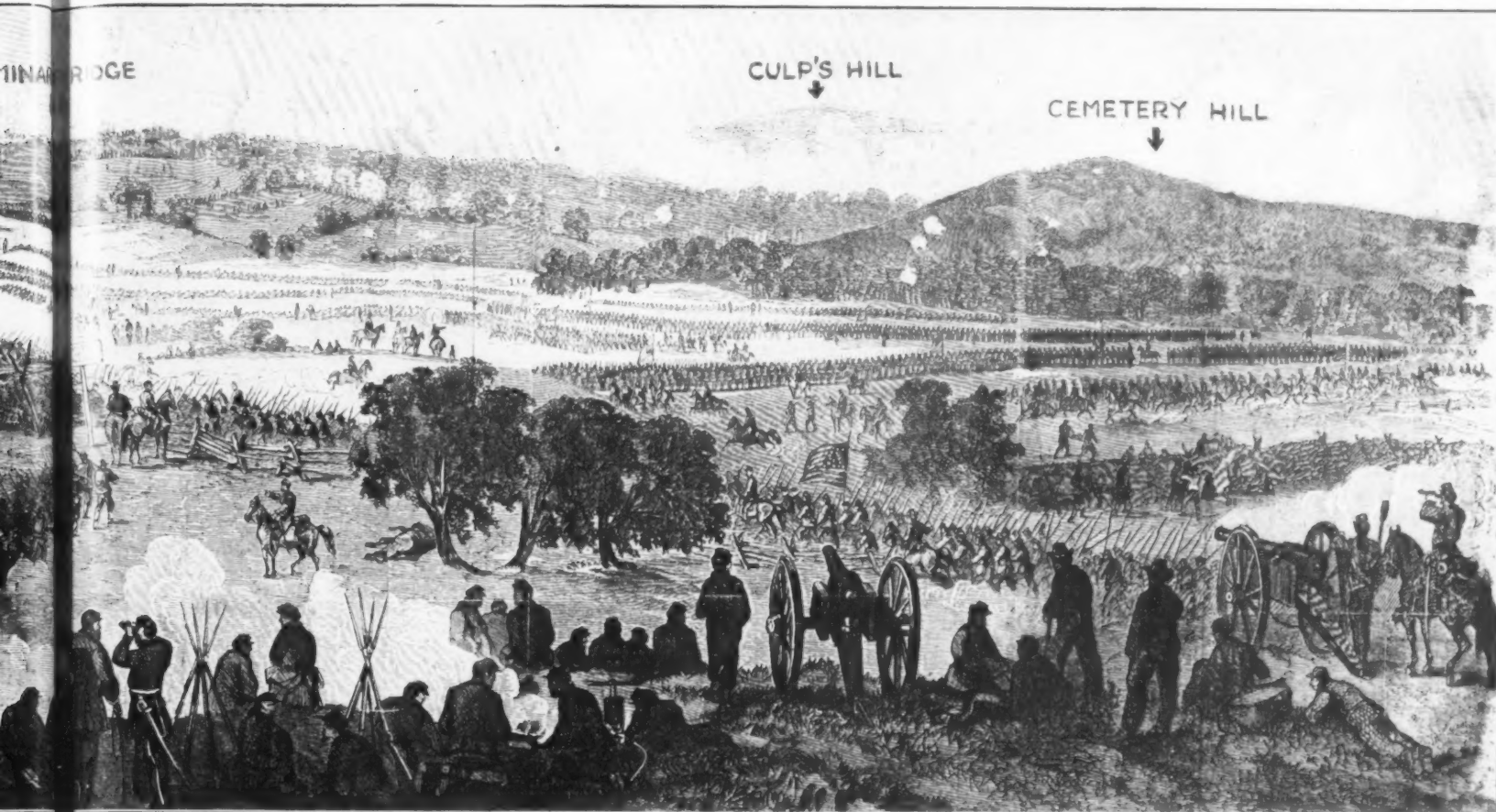
Over this great stretch of open country, facing a death-dealing green line of the Union army, the gallant sons of the South formed just before the charge. In the foreground is shown the stone wall held by the Union army. See Old Leslie's Picture Story.

test Battle on the American Continent

MINAR DGE

CULP'S HILL

CEMETERY HILL



ARMIES ON THIRD DAY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

a Virginia day that turned the tide in the long struggle between the North and the South

by Leslie's Artist, Edwin Forbes

Generals Grant and Lee in command at the Union right on Cemetery Hill. (Culp's Hill had been gained by the Confederates on the evening of the second day, but they were driven out of this position early on the third day by the Union army. From Cemetery Hill to Round Top stretched two miles of unbroken blue. On Seminary Ridge, across the fertile valley, in the background of the sketch, can be seen the Confederates. Longstreet in command at the center of the Union line, shown vividly and in detail by LESLIE'S special artist, was the best point of attack. Accordingly the Confederates' artillery ammunition was growing low. Then Lee, despite Longstreet's entreaty not to, advanced the order for Pickett's charge. Obeying the command, Pickett and his 14,000 Virginians were defeated to his gallant men, and lost the cause to the South.

REPRODUCED FROM LESLIE'S WEEKLY, JULY 15, 1901



MAP OF GREAT FIELD OF BATTLE
The second day's fighting covered the Peach Orchard, the Round Top, and the center. The third day's fighting was across the center.



WHERE THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED ITSELF ON THE SECOND DAY

Three miles from Gettysburg, Cemetery Ridge culminates in three rugged peaks, Round Top, Little Round Top and Devil's Den, the latter rising from the marshes surrounding a little stream. Its rocks and crevasses formed a natural breastwork. Here the hardest fighting of the second day took place. After desperate fighting and terrific losses on both sides it was held by the South only over night.



WHERE THE SOUTH MET AN AWFUL DEATH

and shot, canister, grape and bullets, swept the indomitable 14,000 Virginians. The Union guns that stayed the charge, and just beyond is the monument to the fallen. In the wooded grove on Seminary Ridge in which the Confederates made their memorable charge.

History of Battle on page 23



WHERE THE UNION ARMY ENCAMPTED THE FIRST NIGHT

Cemetery Hill, a little to the south of the town was the scene of the first night's encampment. The Confederate forces had forced the Union vanguard to fall back through the streets of Gettysburg toward nightfall, and the Southerners centered in the little town of Gettysburg. On Cemetery Hill General Hancock took command. The equestrian statue is that of General Hancock.

The Old Fan Says:

"It Is Still Anybody's Race In Both Leagues"

By ED A. GOEWEY
Illustrated by "ZIM"



Always in the same direction

"Say, son," he continued, "have you paused in your rooting long enough to realize that so far this season the games are being more bitterly contested than for many years past, signifying that most of our usual tail-end teams have become strong enough to give a fairly good account of themselves and that all hands are making desperate efforts to capture some of 1913's real baseball honors? To be sure practically each and every fan the country o'er will be found willing to tell you without much coaxing just who will win the pennants in the big leagues, but take it from me, the fight is a long, long way from being over. The betting favors the Giants in the National and the Athletics in the American league, but there are several other outfits doing sufficiently well to deserve a little wager.

"In the parent body we must give respectful attention to the efforts of the Quakers, the Cubs and the Pirates, for they have shown that they are still some baseball pumpkins, have considerable reserve strength and any one of the trio may pull a big surprise at any time. Most of the veteran dopesters look for a big slump on the part of Dooin's aggregation, but this may be the year when they will show that they can stand up and make it a finish fight no matter how hot the pace may grow. In the past, however, they too often have cracked under a hot fire or when a star or two was injured. The Cubs have done wonders, considering their rather ordinary pitching staff and other obvious handicaps, and the old Chicago fighting spirit may force them to the front at the windup. The Pirates have as good a team as any playing in the National and there isn't one logical reason why they should not be struggling for the front rank at all times. The Brooklyns have performed some good stunts this season, but as pennant contenders, I simply haven't been able to see them at any time. Injuries to players, however, were principally responsible for their June slump.

"While everybody recognizes and admires the sourcefulness of Connie Mack and admires the skill of his warriors, still, thousands of fans would like to see the Naps win the American pennant this time. One reason, is because 'Dode' Birmingham, the club's youthful and popular manager, has succeeded in making the boys work together and show their real calibre. The Cleveland club has always contained some A No. 1 players, has often been a hot favorite in the races for the big flag and yet some other club has slipped in and grabbed the pennant. 'Dode' is doing better than any manager that has handled this outfit in recent years and if his crew doesn't capture the bunting, the Cleveland boys will at least be in the running till the very end of the race and keep the Athletics worried. The Senators started the season with a beautiful display of baseball fireworks, but during the second month of play received some severe jolts. The trouble with Griffith's team is that it lacks reserve strength. There is a good, hustling, fighting first team, but if anything happens to upset one or more of the stars, there are few of high class calibre to take their places. However, the 'Old Fox' and his men are never to be counted down and out until the final gong has been rung and it would surprise no one if they returned to the struggle with an increased supply of pepper and made the fur fly all the way down the stretch. The White Sox and Boston champions are also going to keep in the limelight and there is more than a possibility that the Athletics will find many tough hurdles in their path before October rolls round.

"But the closer the struggles the better it is for the sport generally and for the fans in particular. More than ever in the history of baseball extra inning contests have been in order and many times each week there have been several of these extended contests. Sometimes we have had three and four of them taking place the same day. However, much as we rooters enjoy these closely-fought and prolonged battles, they present one drawback and that is the ever-increasing tendency of the managers to push extra men into these drawn-out frays. In almost any of the games that result in close scores after extra-inning battles you will find that each side has used from three to four pitchers and there is no limit to the number of emergency batters pushed into the line-ups. In one game of this character this season nearly enough men were played to make up four full nines. Up to the present time most of us have been encouraging this sort o' thing by applaud-

ing it as clever generalship. But the time is bound to come when we will weary of this constant shifting of the line-ups and there will either be a demand that the men that oppose each other at the beginning of a contest stay right on their jobs throughout the game, unless injuries or illness forces them to quit, or that the number of reserve pitchers and batters that may be 'rung in' shall be limited to a small number. Unless this is done, the managers that have large sums of money to spend and the greater skill in getting



In the same boat, and drifting

hold of extra stars, will be able to have nearly two complete and evenly-balanced teams on hand at all times, and there is not much genuine sport in seeing eighteen high class performers defeat nine or ten opponents.

"As the season progresses, the dear, old dope that the fans prepared and dished out during the winter months is being all shot to pieces. Selecting such heroes of many past campaigns as Mathewson, Wagner, Kling, 'Miner' Brown, Devlin, Bridwell, Leach, Lajoie, and Wiltse, they decided that they had probably outlived their usefulness in fast company and that the present season would see them gathering about the toboggans for a big slide into the bushes. But the veterans have been fooling the dopesters to date and threaten to establish records during the present season that will keep them well to the front of the star class. Take good, old Matty. Why the vet has twirled some games recently that would indicate that he is better than during 1911 or 1912. And then there's Wagner. Isn't Honus still a large part of the Pittsburg club and doesn't the team always play fifty per cent. better baseball with him in the lineup than when he's absent? In Cleveland they were bemoaning the fact that Lajoie was 'all in.' He's just about as much down and out as is Wagner, and his wonderful batting has done much to keep the Naps in a position where they can tease the Athletics.

"Bridwell and Leach have been playing regularly with the Cubs and giving excellent service, Devlin has delivered some high class goods for the Braves, Johnny Kling has performed excellently with the Reds, even if the team as a whole is playing anything but classy ball, and Wiltse and Brown are decidedly active. To date very few of the small army of new comers have done anything that will class with the stunts 'pulled' by the vets, and the rooters generally are mighty well pleased over the situation and that the heroes of yesterday are apparently enjoying a second lease of life.

"Of all the pinch hitters in fast company, probably not one is more feared by the pitchers than McCormick, of the Giants, generally referred to as 'Moose,' because of his awe-inspiring build. This wonderful sticker has won his reputation and fame because of deeds accomplished and though he is a trifle heavy on his feet to hold down a regular position in the lineup, he is the laddie called upon by Manager McGraw when a ticklish situation arises and a good safe poke is needed to produce a run. Many persons have asked and keep on inquiring why the 'Moose' is so much more successful in delivering an emergency wallop than most of his fellows. The answer is that he has supreme and entire confidence in his ability as a batter. He is never nervous and when

he picks up a bat and walks to the plate he simply knows that he is going to connect with the ball. The opposing pitcher may become nervous and so may the other players but—never Mac. Usually he delivers according to schedule. Sometimes he doesn't. But failure

never bothers him and the next time he is sent to the rescue, he is on the job with confidence to burn. It is too bad that more players cannot cultivate and acquire the cocksureness of McCormick, for if the average batter would only realize in a crisis the twirler he faces must be under as great a tension as himself, the number of safe hits put over in the 'pinches' would increase with great rapidity.

"Recently an official of one of the major leagues, and a man who knows what he is talking about, made the startling statement that nearly one-half of the clubs in the American and National leagues lost money last season. This was due to the high salaries paid to the players, the heavy traveling expenses and the big money spent in building new or rebuilding old parks to suit the tastes and convenience of the fans. The major bodies have contracted to pay nearly \$1,000,000 in salaries this season and under the provisions of the national agreement the men must receive every dollar due them, no matter how much the clubs may lose. Each club must stand strictly on its own bottom, as there is no syndicate ownership and neither the National nor the American league is incorporated. More than ninety per cent. of the players are satisfied with existing conditions and will oppose any movement that will mean the undermining of the foundations of organized baseball. Such undermining would begin to take place just the minute the reserve clause was abolished, something that a handful of legislative busy-bodies and agitators have been trying to bring about. Today the players are fully protected and their salaries are absolutely assured. In consequence neither the men nor the fans will harken to any change in the general government of the game. The owners, once they get clubs together, must be protected in the possession of their organizations and given every opportunity to get back some of the money expended for players, grounds and grand stands, plus a decent profit for their labors. Fortunately for all concerned, some of the clubs that are usually weak, have displayed marked improvement this season. The result has been that the excitement is running high in all sections of the country, practically every park is being most liberally patronized and the conclusion of the 1913 festivities should show a profit for every team owner, even, those located in the smaller cities represented in the major leagues."

"I suppose," questioned George, "you saw that recent interview with the college professor in which he stated that it was harmful to watch a professional baseball game as played at present; that attendance at these games means that thousands of men and boys and even women become unduly excited thereby and that they leave the ball grounds with nerves tingling and their spirits either unduly exalted or depressed?"

"Yep," replied the Old Fan, "and it gave me one of the greatest 'ha, ha's' of the still young season. What does the scholarly gent think we go to a ball game for if not to give vent to our feelings, whoop things up, forget

hard work for an hour or two and become young again? Perhaps he would like to see the games opened with singing, closed with a speech and have tea and cakes served between the innings. Well, don't worry about any learned harangues against the good, old National game, George. We love it because of the excitement and uncertainty that surrounds it and it will be played long after the prof. in question has ceased to give advice as to how we should enjoy ourselves. Baseball and Old Glory will live forever in the U. S. A."

"What do you consider the biggest thing pulled off in baseball so far this season?" queried George.

"Well," replied the Old Fan, "I'll tell you of one mighty nifty little job. During the latter part of April, in a game between the Giants and the Quakers, Christy Mathewson made a world's record when he pitched an entire nine-inning game, won it and yet threw only sixty-seven balls. To retire his opponents after pitching this small number of balls means that he tossed 749 balls to the three batsmen that on an average would face him each inning. That is at the rate of a fraction more than two balls to each man. Had he struck out every batter he would not have made so good a record, because then he would have had to pitch at least eighty-one times, not counting fouls after the first two—three strikes to three men in each of the nine innings. Matty did better. He put the ball where the batter had to hit it, and except five times it was hit just where the fielders were and caught it. Christy struck out but four men. And yet some boobies say he is all in."



"Home Run" Baker still on the job



Manager "Dode" Birmingham—Cleveland's hero



Another good joke



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN
The noted cartoonist, "ZIM"



ED A. GOEWEY
"The Old Fan"

The Secret of Beauty

THERE is a beauty secret, not found in cosmetics, and which does not linger in the perfume laden hangings of the parlor of the masseuse. It is a secret which any woman can possess, and its magic effect is almost instantly noted. The secret is merely a combination of repose and relaxation.

Even women who are not driven by the exigencies of their lives, show the traces of strain, and undue nervous tension, in the wrinkling of the forehead, the tapping of the foot and innumerable twitchings, which detract from a pleasing personality, as surely as a crooked nose or a spotted complexion.

It is this lack of repose in manner that at once identifies the American woman abroad. The "hurry" which permeates the atmosphere of this continent likewise infests the blood of our women, and there are very few who reach forty without an indication in severe headaches, if not in furrowed foreheads, that their nerves are constantly taut.

There is apparently so little time in which to accomplish all that the American woman sets herself to do, that there cannot be spared even a few minutes for rest. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, one of the busiest of American women, has made it a rule for years to lie down for at least ten minutes every day and absolutely relax. She does not always even doze off, but she certainly doesn't keep her brain pounding away on her next literary effort. When she relaxes for ten minutes, it means that brain and body both give up entirely to rest. This habit is the great secret of her wonderful girlish appearance, and a serenity which many women would regard as absolutely incompatible with the thousands of words she writes weekly.

Any woman who is determined to retain her youth can do so, if she keeps a tight hold on those fractious members—the nerves. She not only thus helps herself, but likewise becomes endeared to those with whom she associates. No matter what physical charms a woman may possess, if she is "jumpy" in manner, hysterical in her laughter, and uncertain in her moods, her absence will be more desired than her presence.

While conversational ability is much to be envied, a good listener is regarded with as much appreciation as a good talker. In many cases the woman who has established the reputation for brilliant conversation, is so eager to exploit her accomplishment, that she completely eclipses those who would like once in a while to get a word in edgewise, and who in consequence gratefully turn to the appreciative listener, whose brief and intelligent interpolations scintillate more brilliantly, from the bored one's point of view, than do the flowery epigrams of the sparkling monologue of the good talker.

A restful woman always appears to advantage. There is culture in a repose of manner that makes itself felt both at home and in public. This poise in itself is personal beauty. There is a suggestion of reserve intellectual strength, more impressive than the uneasiness of the woman who feels that her tongue or her body must be in motion to let the world know she is in it.

At the same time, the wear and tear will leave the marks of strain on complexion and figure, which no creams or lotions can remove. To grow old gracefully and beautifully learn to take things easy. Repose is more beautifying than rouge, and relaxation more body building than massage.

A Memorial to General Booth

A MEMORIAL that will perpetuate and enlarge the work of the Salvation Army is the only sort of memorial to the late General William Booth that would harmonize with his life purpose. Such a memorial is the proposed college for training Salvation Army workers. One hundred thousand dollars of the million which will be needed to establish and endow the institution has already been raised. An advisory committee of one hundred, composed of public-spirited men and women and representatives of the various denominations, has been formed to push the campaign for funds. Mr. Seth Low, in calling the committee to order at the Hotel McAlpin, said that a Bishop of the English church when asked if he liked the methods of the Salvation Army replied, "I am sorry to say I do not, but I am obliged to add, I think God does."

The stage of criticism of the Army is about past. The whole Christian world values it for the work it is doing, the results it achieves, and is quite willing to let it do this work in its own approved way. So enormously have increased the needs and the demands for trained workers that a large central college for the training of slum workers, superintendents of industrial and rescue homes and child welfare workers is the necessity of the hour. Such a memorial

to one of the most original and successful religious and social workers of modern times should receive prompt and generous support from rich and poor and from the members of all the various denominations.

A Flowery Fourth

Let rocket, cracker, and bomb be mute,
And the cannon withhold its noise,
Let the little toy pistol no more menace
The lives of our girls and boys,
Let the Fourth no longer be black with smoke
And lurid with fiery showers,
But gather the fireworks far and near
And bury them deep in flowers.

Instead of a litter of paper scorched
And gunpowder's acrid fumes,
Pray give us the odor of heliotrope
And the jasmine's fragrant blooms,
While the laughing children merrily weave
Through gladness and golden hours,
With buds and blossoms the banners gay,
And garland the Fourth with flowers.

MINNA IRVING.

The Church and Good Plays

THE church should commend good plays as heartily as it condemns bad ones. Dr. C. F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, preached recently in answer to the question, "Is it wrong to go to the theatre?" Dr. Reisner took the ground that the rule of his church against the theatre was contrary to the spirit of Methodism, which believes in liberty of conscience, and stated that while he never goes to the theatre in deference to this rule, he believes the stage accomplishes much good. Dr. Reisner had submitted to theatrical managers a number of questions, the first of which was, "Why should the theatre expect the sympathy and co-operation of the church?" To this Daniel Frohman replied, "Because the theatre illustrates by means of the drama the lessons of good triumphing over evil."

There is much about the lives of stage folk to be condemned and many plays that are degrading in their effect, but it is wise for any church to stand off and refuse to lend its influence to the theatre in the production of wholesome and uplifting plays? People crave amusement and to the theatre is given the unique opportunity to instruct and inspire at the same time that it amuses. The church should recognize it as a powerful ally in moral instruction, and encourage people to support those plays that teach wholesome and helpful lessons.

Training For Mothers

IT takes more than a well-cooked meal to reform a drunkard, but there is some truth in the statement of the Duchess of Marlborough that a "well-cooked meal provided a better antidote for drink than any amount of legislation." The Duchess was speaking at the annual meeting at St. Pancras's School for Mothers, deploring the fact that the present generation left school with little knowledge of domestic science or hygiene and that they were incapable of cooking a wholesome meal or giving proper attention to their children's training. No effort that is made to improve the home is misdirected. If the ordinary domestic and hygienic education now given to girls could be supplemented by training in the art of home-making and the duties of motherhood, it would be found to be a most direct way of improving the health and morals of society.

Up-to-Date Philosophy

There's a place for everything, but the trouble is most of us cannot find the place. The door of adversity is never locked. It isn't our poverty that makes us discontented, but the riches of our neighbors. Love makes one ideal husband; fear makes a thousand. Alimony is the battle cry of freedom.—*Judge.*

Facts for Farmers

By Peter Bradford, President Texas Farmers' Union

ONLY hard work receives a recompense. Tomorrow may never come but the wise farmer plans for it just the same. No man ever climbed the ladder of success with his hands in his pockets. Hands that work and brains that think are the silent partners of successful farming. The person who expects something for nothing usually harvests a good crop of expectations.

Don't forget good health when you take an inventory of your assets; its value outranks all others. Farm products are increased in value by getting them where needed at the proper time. Good roads increase values.

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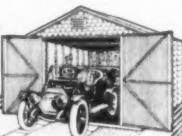
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Seeing Europe on a Small Purse

By MARY ROYCE ORMSBEE

MUCH has been written describing European ventures of impecunious college youths, who pay their way by tending cattle or by escorting back to their native towns those immigrants pronounced insane at Ellis Island. What a college girl can do to lessen the expense of the grand tour has not been equally elaborated. Unfortunately, caring for live-stock or guarding the gentle lunatic seems rather outside of woman's orthodox sphere, while the number of adventurous old ladies who need—and can pay for—our cheerful and amiable society as traveling companions is sadly few.

As for these fond but wealthy parents who take their comparatively young offspring abroad, insisting the while that they must have lessons each day—ah, those golden opportunities occur more frequently in fiction than elsewhere.

Therefore an American girl with the desire, but not the capital, to see Europe would better not sit idly anticipating such a rare happening, or waiting for Aunt Susan to be inspired with generosity. Usually the Aunt Susans of this world resemble their Creator to the extent of helping those who help themselves. So the quickest way to go abroad is to stay here and earn the money in a country where, after all, a well-trained woman is paid not too miserably.

No, Rosamund, I am sorry to say that you must give up all hope of boarding a dashing ocean liner which smashes records and icebergs from here to Land's End. Any girl who wants to make three hundred dollars do the work of five must shun the boats which bear foreign notables to our shores, and patronize ships whose names appear only in small type on sailing lists. Out from the docks of Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Montreal, Brooklyn, or Hoboken go other steamers of sedate and settled character, whose maximum speed is some fourteen knots an hour. There is nothing exciting about this style of progression, but ten days of dignified persistence accomplish the desired end. To a person who wishes to economize, time must be no object.

Just before or after the "rush season," passage may be secured for \$50 on these ships. They are generally "one class boats"; few native born Americans are willing to travel second when there is a first.

During these long, leisurely days where only blue sky meeting blue water is to be seen, let the girl perfect her plans in detail. Passage is the largest item of expense. Contrary to the popular cry that traveling in Europe is less costly than traveling in the United States, I make the bold statement that it is more so. Sitting still in Europe is very cheap indeed, but once you begin to move around you will discover that, for distance covered, first class railway fares are much higher abroad than in this country. English third class rates, for instance, are two cents a mile, but with each rise in "class" there is a steep ascent in charge. French second class rates are slightly above the English "third," averaging probably some two and a half cents a mile. But the blessed part of Europe is that fifty square miles contain enough of interest to keep one busy for a month. It is not necessary to "go with one prance, from Turkey to France" to be happy there.

A prudent traveller lays out a program to take in points of interest along her route, or slightly off it as possible, making as few "long jumps" as possible. On the way from Plymouth to London, one may stop at Salisbury, Exeter and Winchester, or by turning to the north, visit Bude, Bideford and Clovelly before proceeding Londonwards by way of Exeter and Wells. Fast "boat trains," it is true, convey passengers in one swoop from Liverpool to the capital, but the wise virgin goes by slow freight, as it were, and has a few days to spend in Chester, Warwick and the Shakespeare country.

A certain rich man, wise in the fashions of expensive travel, announced that the stupidest territory in Europe was the stretch between Paris and Cherbourg. He had been over it a dozen times in his high-powered touring-car, but had never once paused to enjoy Caen, Bayeux, Evreux, Rouen or Beauvais, and never, en route to Calais, had he stopped at Amiens. There are ways and ways of enjoying Europe.

If a girl begins her travels in England, she can do no better than put herself at once under "the watchful eye of Mother Church." In this country, we hear occasionally of the Girls' Friendly Society. Over in England, where it is part of an established church, this organization is widespread and active, maintaining a series of

"lodges" for women only. These are located in most of the cathedral towns, in London and in Paris. Any woman traveler is received regardless of denomination, but only members of the Girls' Friendly Society are entitled to club-rates.

"I'm sorry but I shall have to charge you our full rate," apologized a charming superintendent at Salisbury as she presented a bill of four shillings (\$1.00) for a night's lodging and two meals.

Too much can hardly be said for the advantages of these "lodges" to women making their first trip abroad. In one town, the lodge itself was over four hundred years old. Single rooms measured perhaps twenty feet by thirty, meals were good but frugal, while the two presiding hostesses (teachers, by the way) looked after casual American travelers as if they were personal friends.

To find a flaw in this modest Paradise, truth compels one to admit that the plumbing in this delightful old place had apparently been designed by Oliver Cromwell. However, if Americans refuse to be happy without a porcelain tub, they will find many sad days in Europe.

"To spend an ideal vacation in our country," advised an Englishman, "select a territory which you should be able to cover in three weeks afoot, and then allow yourself six." That is undoubtedly the ideal way for any group of girls to see the English countryside thoroughly, when time is not at a premium. Light luggage can be sent from town to town by the excellent parcels post, leaving pedestrians care-free. Another tempting and slightly speedier method of locomotion is by that article now despised in America—the bicycle. On pleasant mornings in Britain women a-cycle pass almost as frequently along country lanes as do touring cars. An English woman apparently thinks no more of pedalling herself several miles into a provincial town to do errands or pay calls, than an American thinks of taking an inter-urban trolley.

One can go comfortably from town to town on \$3 a day and almost luxuriously for \$4, the average price of board and lodgings being five shillings (\$1.25) a day. Several days spent in one town enables one to save railroad fare for the next "long jump." "If you ask me the cheapest place to stay in Europe," said a most experienced traveler, "I should select a small town in Southern France or London."

Now in London are lodgings or boarding houses as we should call them, where reasonable comfort and three meals daily can be had for \$7 a week. If, however, the girl has saved her pennies in the smaller towns, she can relax her vigilance a trifle in London. A certain hotel there lingers in the memory, a cosy hostelry over a hundred years old, where Americans seldom penetrate. On arrival, you are put in care of James, who daily appears to inquire your choice of food. Meals are served to order, at a fixed but not cheap "tariff." Americans are for the most part now sufficiently warned against the system of "supplements," as unexpected extra charges are called. A true English servant says, "yes, miss, certainly," to the most exacting demand but it will be mentioned in the bill.

By distinguishing between "supplements" and regular service one can save the price of a theatre ticket for the evening. Such a ticket in London, for the best productions, costs anywhere from 2 to 9 shillings (\$5.50 to \$2.50), with sixpence extra for a program, and sixpence for the maid who between the acts serves one with sweetened chocolate. A balcony seat in good theatres costs easily 8 shillings (\$2.00), aside from the little extras aforementioned. The best bargain is the pit at two shillings, where a plain program is furnished for "tuppence" and there is no coat-room fee. The pit begins at what would probably be row M of a New York theatre "orchestra," and front rows in the pit afford as good a view as that given by seats costing four times as much in the balcony above.

Of cheap restaurants London boasts many, perhaps the most noted being a chain managed by the Aerated Bread Company, from which comes their popular name "A. B. C." But more satisfying both to digestion and pocket book are the establishments of a prominent tea firm. From out of a general background of tea and muffins appears a dish of nutriment and flavor, a welsh rarebit for "thricepence." Table napkins are an extra, serviettes being brought forth on request, for one penny.

The more moderate priced restaurants of England hold no traps for the unwary as do the "quick lunch" rooms of Paris,

whose iniquities range all the way from short changing to mythical "supplements" which were never ordered.

In the matter of money-changing, the English are remarkably honest, especially when one considers their unusual opportunities. What American can instantly name the figure resulting from a 2 £ 8s 7d purchase out of a five pound note, and count it confidently as the change in many sized coins is placed in his hand?

Perhaps because we speak English fluently English shopkeepers do not suspect our inability to reckon change.

However that may be, in England an American girl will lose nothing through short-changing or counterfeit coins. But let her beware of the spendthrift temptations of London's stores. She may safely buy a few pairs of gloves in Regent Street or a bit of silver in Cheapside (which is far from what it sounds like) but lace, embroideries, leather goods,—these are not for her from London stores unless Aunt Susan has sent an unexpected remittance. Why English women one meets on the streets are such woe-begone looking persons, while their shops fairly burst with the most wonderful wares, is a mystery beyond casual solving.

Nor in Paris, either, does a canny American girl seek lace. This should be bought later in French small towns or in Belgium. France possesses the ability to feed one gorgeously at infinitesimal cost, and, as politicians tell you, Paris is France. Meals calculated to reduce one to gluttony are set forth daily by a six-dollar-a-week boarding house, in which English and German as well as French are spoken. The continental breakfast, however, is a sore trial for many; one cup of irreproachable chocolate, one roll, likewise irreproachable, and one tiny fragment of butter. This "feast" is served in your room which helps some, but a fearful hunger attacks the sight-seeing American about 11 A. M. She is very apt to be on time for dejeuner at twelve. The fixity of French meal hours is a bit hard for Americans, yet one suspects strongly that it helps explain the excellence of French cookery. Dejeuner comes from twelve to one. Arrive at one-thirty and, though your best vocabulary be put forth in the attempt, no food is to be had in that place until dinner. This is something to be remembered when journeying between towns. In Beauvais is a little confectioner's shop which saved the lives of two wandering Americans, who, following the usual ascetic breakfast, arrived at Beauvais' charming little hotel too late for luncheon. Submitting to fate, they went through a tapestry factory, visited one cathedral and some four or five churches while, inwardly, famine ravaged. Then someone spied a little bakery which had in its window fresh cherry tarts. Some sixteen tarts they ate, those two small Americans, drinking the while cup after cup of madame's best chocolate. Later, however, there was a marvellous dinner at the best hotel, in a delightful room overlooking a vine-decked courtyard in which stood a fountain boasting six fat gold fish. Charge for food and shelter (charm being thrown in gratis) was two dollars a day.

In small French towns no woman traveler will thoroughly enjoy herself who has not some small knowledge of French. Probably this bar of language explains why many Americans neglect the small French towns; within a four hours' radius of Paris are Beauvais, Rouen, Caen, Amiens, Laon, Troyes, Chartres, Orleans, Rheims and Tour, all names to conjure by.

To a bargain hunter these places offer attractions of lace and embroidery at prices much lower than those of Paris. Whatever may have been the case years ago, young women may now travel alone through the chateau country without causing its inhabitants to flicker an eye-lash. Clean, if chilly, hotels receive them with due ceremony, while in several of the cathedral towns "pensions" for women are kept by Catholic sisters, who accept boarders regardless of sect.

With a parting injunction to avoid European confections, and to count her change while on the Continent, one may leave each person to fill out her own travel route. "Oh, I used to feel terribly even to suspect anyone of handing me counterfeit money or short change," exclaimed a handsome Jewess, on a returning steamer. "But a year in France and Italy taught me a trick. I can't count their crazy coins, so when I am handed any money, I just say 'it's not enough,' which makes them count it over for me. Nine times out of ten, there is too little and on the tenth time, I apologize and explain that I don't understand their money."

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

A Simple Plan of Currency Reform

By JAMES J. CANNON, President Fourth National Bank, New York

EDITOR'S NOTE—Currency Reform is one of the most pressing needs of the times. The so-called Aldrich bill has not a very bright prospect of being enacted by Congress, and bankers themselves have not all agreed on the kind of measure which should be adopted. Mr. Cannon, a widely known and experienced financier, outlines in this article one of the simplest methods so far suggested for improving the currency situation. His plan has been commended by many other bankers, and Mr. William A. Nash, Chairman of the Board of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, has propounded a similar scheme.

THE bankers of this country have been largely to blame for lack of currency reform because they could not, and cannot now, agree among themselves as to the best method to be pursued. The time is ripe, it seems to me, when we should agree upon some simple foundation and then build our system of finances upon it, and that foundation, I believe, we have in the various clearing house associations of the country. I feel that an elastic currency, designed to meet the requirements of our trade, can be devised by availing ourselves of the machinery of our clearing house associations.

In the panic of 1907, the maximum amount of Clearing House loan certificates, cashier's checks, and other substitutes for money issued, as far as known, was \$236,189,000 which, after the panic, were all retired without the loss of a single dollar to the banks or to the public. Of this maximum amount, \$84,420,000 were outstanding in New York; \$38,285,000 in Chicago; \$10,578,000 in St. Louis—a total of \$137,283,000, or 58 per cent. of the whole having been contributed by the three present Central Reserve Cities.

I am giving you these figures to show that if the clearing houses either of the Central Reserve Cities and Reserve Cities, or simply the Clearing Houses in cities where there are Sub-Treasuries, could be properly incorporated and privileges given to them in connection with the issue of an elastic currency suitable to the trade and commerce of the country, bearing a high rate of interest while the same was outstanding, and retireable by deposit of lawful money in the Treasury of the United States, the same as national bank notes are now retired, we would then have the machinery established for handling an asset currency which would be available in all parts of the country. If these associations could then be federated in some way so that the actual cash reserve which is held in one association would not be drawn out by another association and a scramble for cash be made in times of stress, and by combining them under some governmental supervision

and power whereby the reserves of the various associations could be massed, I believe we would have the beginning of a strong financial system in this country. From time to time methods could be evolved for the retirement of national bank notes based upon government bonds and other of the reforms which are so needful could be carried out.

The thought which I have outlined would create elasticity in the assets of the banks in the various associations. In times of financial stress and special activity, what the banks require are assets which are readily convertible into cash and which will pay depositors as well as afford a basis for new loans. At such times we need expansion in the right direction, and not contraction. We do not need more fixed currency, but we do need flexibility. In times of panic or extremely tight money the banks require some means by which they can convert their fixed assets into liquid assets without calling upon borrowers for the payment of their loans, and with these new liquid assets furnish further credit to their customers, because in such times the needs of the occasional, as well as other borrowers upon the banks, are very large.

The purpose of the clearing house loan certificates, which were used so extensively in the panic of 1907, was to allow the banks to take to the clearing house their fixed assets and to convert them into a medium of exchange between themselves, thus allowing the extension of further credit, which credit was utilized by their depositors through the clearing house.

Panic always produces fright, not only among the public at large, but also among the banks themselves, and if we could have a provision for the issuance of an asset currency, through a modification of the clearing house system, and properly authorized under Government supervision, it would go a long way toward allaying the fear which occurs at such periods and would, to a great extent, prevent these periodical disturbances in our financial world.

The Root of the Social Evil

IN the widespread interest aroused in the suppression of the social evil all sorts of causes and remedies have been suggested. The *Medical Record* of New York in an editorial on "The Essential Cause of Prostitution" affirms that as a rule prostitutes are women who at the age of puberty were arrested in their mental development. With all the desires of an adult they have only the self-control and constructive ability of a child of fourteen or fifteen. The inmates of the State Reformatory at Bedford, N. Y., when tested by the Binet-Simon method for determining mental efficiency bear out this statement. In nearly every case they are found to fall below the mental age which should tally with the chronological.

"A campaign of education of the young men," says the *Medical Record*, "which includes not only the inculcation of the principle that continence is compatible with health, but also that the practise of frequenting places of prostitution betokens a low grade of mentality, coupled with a eugenistic movement to eliminate the feeble-minded strains from which prostitutes are almost universally recruited, offers the most practical plan of getting rid of the evil." The proposal is both educational and scientific, and commends itself as one of many practical ways to deal with the subject. There are so many contributing factors entering into the social evil that its cure will lie not along one, but many lines.

Trade Opportunity with China

ENGLAND'S loss is our gain. Such at least seems to be the trend in Chinese trade affairs at the present. The British attitude toward the opium traffic in China has aroused great resentment in the Chinese Republic. The Chinese people realize today as never before the evils of the opium habit, and the feeling against England for seeking to force the importation of opium is becoming more bitter all the time. The vernacular newspapers, now read by more of the poorer Chinese than ever before, are especially bitter in their condemnation of the British policy.

Chen Chang, President of the Chinese National Opium Prohibition Commission,

who has arrived in England to voice the protest of all parties and provinces in China against the continued importation of opium from India, says that while English goods have not been boycotted, there is a strong tendency not to buy them when something else will do as well. "America," says Gen. Chang, "gave us back her share of the Boxer indemnity, and she has given us recognition: Great Britain has given us opium. Can you wonder that America gains in our developing markets what Great Britain loses?"

From China is to come the greatest demand for western commodities in the Far East. The possibilities of trade there have barely as yet been touched upon. The trade which will rapidly develop under the educational and progressive policy of the new republic will give a tremendous boom to western commerce. If the United States does not get the lion's share in this new development, it will be our own fault.

A Lesson from Oklahoma

THE phrase "full crew" sounds well. Everybody believes that railroad trains should be manned by full crews. The safety of the public demands it, and justice to the workingman, charged with the care of human lives, requires that he should not be overworked. But when it appears that "full crew" legislation should be more accurately described as "extra crew" legislation, we find that our sympathies have been played upon without cause. In vetoing a full crew bill, Governor Cruce, of Oklahoma, shows how its practical operation would have been to compel the railroads to employ three men to do the work that could with the highest efficiency be done by two. This is the principle, which has prevailed in the State government, an army of officials having been created to do the work that could easily be done by half the number. The reform element in Oklahoma is now endeavoring, against great political odds, to curtail the number of useless public officials, and Governor Cruce could not see the wisdom or the justice of saddling upon the railroads the sort of burden of which the State was trying to rid itself, a burden which in the final analysis would have to be borne by the public who patronize the railroads.



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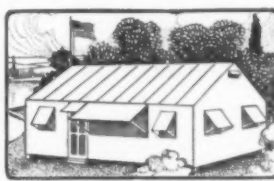
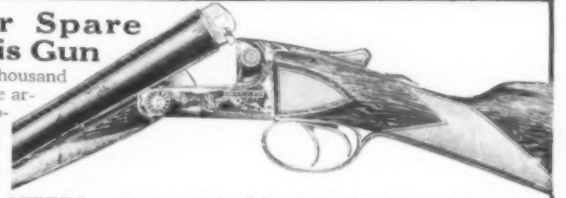
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In the World of Womankind

(Continued from page 10)

indulging so excessively in this habit, though it should not shock us any more in a girl than in a man, somehow does. Mr. Lucien C. Warner, in a recent issue of the *Congregationalist*, has deplored this increase in smoking, though he admits that there are no more reasons why one sex more than the other should indulge in the practice.

"If," he says, "the use of tobacco is untidy and filthy; if it prevents development of the growing boy; if it injures the scholarship," (and he might add there, the athletic efficiency, as it surely does) "of the young man in college; if nine-tenths of the habitual users of tobacco use it to excess, even judged by their own standards,—then is not the tobacco habit indefensible in men as well as in women?"

The excessive smoking of the American man is declared by many physicians to be at the root of the frailty and invalidism of many American children. All the "pure food" in the world,—all the killing of flies and mosquitoes,—the playgrounds,—the out-door life,—and the rest of those excellent measures which our sanitary leaders, especially our women, are so strenuously urging upon us, will avail little unless the child to begin with has a decent groundwork of constitution. How can a man whose whole system is permeated with nicotine poison have sound and healthy children, except in rare cases? And when the mothers become likewise inoculated with the same poison it takes no secret to predict the rapid degeneration of the race.

A distinguished physician, who has operated upon more cancer patients than, perhaps, any other surgeon in New York said not long ago, "I do not know what causes cancer, but I do know that I have never operated upon a cancer patient, who was not himself a tobacco user, or whose parents, one or both, were not tobacco-users. I have often wondered if there were any connection between the poison of tobacco and cancer."

TURKEY-TROTS
AND
THEIR ILK

The modern round dances, of which so much is said nowadays, can be danced, we are

told, in a proper way; but it is undoubtedly a fact that in them the latitude allowed in step and posture far exceeds anything heretofore known in our generation. It looks to some of us like what, in the slang of the day, might be called "the limit." The very names of these dances are enough to condemn them,—the "tango," the "one-step," the "turkey-trot," the "bunny-hug" and the rest. At a dance the other evening it was noticed that a certain popular girl was missing, though the rest of her especial "set" were all present.

"Where's Edith?" was asked frequently.

The answer was significant. Edith had evidently told her two or three most intimate friends just what to say, and they said it fearlessly,—adding that they were thinking of taking the same stand themselves.

"Edith does not like the prevailing style of dancing," ran their report, "and she finds that she cannot go to the parties without joining in with the rest, so for the present she is giving up dancing altogether." Two or three of the young men who heard this murmured, "Edith is all right. Lots of other modest girls feel just the same way, but they are so afraid of 'queering' themselves that they dare not come out with it." One society man in his late thirties, who has danced with the successive "sets" in the best circles for the last twenty years, says that though he is not a squeamish person, he cannot "go" these new dances. He reports that several young men have said to him that they have "pretty nearly lost their self-respect and their respect for the girls who dance with them," since these innovations came in. Even as these lines are penned, word comes that a certain Boston "Mabel," positively renounced all dancing until the styles radically change.

What are our young people thinking of, to continue indelicate and suggestive dances? More important still, what are their parents thinking of? When judges are attributing the increase of particular crimes to the influence of such dances; when even certain high-class hotels and restaurants have felt obliged to prohibit them; it seems as though in respectable society some means might be found for getting rid of them. Why not go back to those graceful and charming quadrilles, minuets and Spanish dances of the last century?

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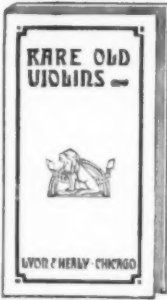
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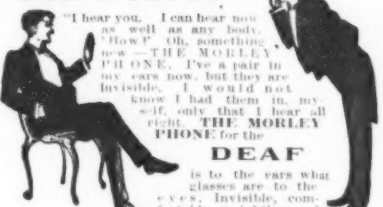
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The Boy Scouts of the United States Senate

(Continued from page 11)

There are numerous cases on record where former pages have been appointed to the military and naval academy. An example of this is Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., who was a Senate page way back in 1852. The Senators take an interest in the boys and encourage them to study. Most of the boys go to night school. The boys read a good deal. During the long debates or the frequent recesses there is ample opportunity for study and most of them take advantage of it.

Let not the average boy get the idea that a page's life is all a path of roses. He must work. Every boy is required to report at nine o'clock in the morning. It keeps him hustling to attend to routine morning duties. Each boy has six Senators' desks to look after. On each must be arranged in chronological order a file of all the bills and reports made to the Senate by the several committees and a current file of the daily *Congressional Record*. There also must be placed on each Senator's desk, for his inspection, a copy of each bill, resolution and document which has been introduced into the Senate and the House on the previous day. In addition, each boy has special duties assigned to him. For instance, one of them has to fill the sand bottles. The old custom of providing sand for blotting purposes is still observed in the United States Senate. It is contained in what looks like an old-fashioned salt cellar. A humorous observation may be made in this connection. Few if any of the old Senators will have anything to do with the sand-blotting process, handed down from their forefathers. No up-to-date blotting paper is too new to suit them. On the other hand, the younger Senators have often been seen making a great display in observing the old custom.

Another duty of the page boys is to keep the snuff boxes filled. This practice dates back many years. There are two of these antiquated boxes, and it might be remarked, without violating a confidence, that there are but two Senators who still continue to use the snuff. It is up to one page to keep the ninety-six ink wells filled.

A duty of another of the boys, and a most exacting one, is to supply each Senator with the particular kind of a pen point he prefers. Senator Justin A. Morrill, of Vermont, who began his service in 1867 and continued in the Senate for thirty-one years, was the last member to use a regular old-fashioned quill pen. Only a few days ago Vice-President Marshall, apparently very much perturbed, approached the pen boy. He explained, holding forth a certain kind of pen point, that he had looked all over trying to duplicate it. "Just a second, Mr. Vice-President," volunteered the boy, "I think I can find exactly what you want." Thereupon the lad disappeared only to return a few minutes later lugging a huge box which contained samples of more different kinds of pen points than the Vice-President had ever seen collected before. He found precisely the kind of a pen which he desired.

A responsible duty given over to one of the pages is that of putting away each night the Vice-President's gavel, and replacing it in the morning. Should this particular youngster forget his task, the Senate could not be called to order until the missing gavel had been restored, and thus the business of the nation would be considerably delayed.

It is remarkable how the pages carry long and important messages verbally. Such commissions are often given to them in the heat of debate when there is not time to write out what is wanted. Often the Senator himself is excited. The latter may be calling for a document the name of which would tax the memory of a grown-up. He frequently asks for a law precedent which requires the most intricate search.

The boys used to gather sets of speeches on one particular subject. They were Government documents and cost the collectors nothing, but the boys sold them for the flat rate of five dollars for the lot. Another favorite custom was to gather a choice array of autographs of the most distinguished Senators. This compilation was also knocked down to the public at what the pages termed the modest sum of five dollars. Needless to remark, the above practices have been so seriously frowned upon that they cease to exist any longer.

There is a system of demerits to keep the exuberant youths under discipline. A ledger is kept of good and bad marks. The boys call this the "soak" book. They stand in great awe of what goes against

their record in that chronicle. If he has performed a particular service to the satisfaction of every one concerned like as not the boy will appear at the desk with "Senator So and So said that I helped him a great deal this morning. Don't you think you ought to give me five on my mark?"

Col. Edwin A. Halsey, a member of the staff of Governor Mann of Virginia, is one of the chiefs of the Senate pages. "Eddie" Halsey, as he is better known, was formerly assistant superintendent of the Capitol Press galleries. Because he knew where to find any routine information which could not be located offhand and was always obliging, Mr. Halsey proved himself most popular with the newspaper correspondents at the National Capitol. Another chief of the pages is Joseph E. O'Toole, who came into fame as the organizer of the first Woodrow Wilson Young Men's club in the United States.

A Newspaper Ship

THE Pulitzer School of Journalism has already afforded experienced journalists the opportunity to give many interesting suggestions concerning journalism as a career. The novel proposal that a fully equipped ocean-going steamship should be an auxiliary of every well-equipped journalistic school came from E. P. Mitchell, editor of the New York *Sun*, in the course of a lecture before the school. The idea, of course, is to enable the student to visit foreign lands, to become acquainted at first hand with the world in which he lives.

Mr. Mitchell illustrated the value of his suggestion by citing the inaccuracies of the reports of the Balkan-Turkish War, blunders which might have been avoided had there been first-hand knowledge of the situation. Never before has there been so large a world interest as now. Newspapers literally comb the whole earth daily to fill their news columns. Travel has always been looked upon as an essential part of broad culture. Modern steamships have so increased the possibilities of travel, the cable and wireless have added so much to the general knowledge of the world and its peoples, that it is even more necessary now than formerly that the men who write upon world happenings shall have personal knowledge of the world field.

The Important Question

"I can't live without your daughter!"
"Well, can you live without her father?"
—Judge.

China's Call to Prayer

NOT the least significant move in the Republic of China was the appeal of the Government to all the Christian churches in China that Sunday, April 27, be set aside as a day of prayer that China might be guided to a wise solution of her problems. Prayer was requested for the National Assembly, the new President of the Republic soon to be elected, for the Constitution of the Republic, for the recognition of the Republic by the powers, for the election of strong and virtuous men to office, and for the maintenance of peace. Missionaries, it is said, are a little concerned over the rapid development of Christian sentiment in China, fearing that it lacks sincerity, or even that it has been fostered officially for political purposes. Giving the criticism full weight, the request for prayer cannot be wholly lacking in sincerity.

The material prosperity and intellectual leadership of Christian nations have doubtless not been without effect upon the leaders of the new China. But many of those who have had a part in the establishment of the Republic are either Christians or have been educated in Christian schools. This has induced in the new China a spirit which is hospitable to Christianity, and is prepared to meet all advances more than half way. As the officers of the Federal Council said in their appeal to the churches of America to unite with the Christian churches of China in the observance of the day of prayer, "The voice of the new Republic does not sound unlike that of our own nation in the days of its early institution."

Now that the United States has formally recognized the Republic of China, it is to be hoped that "the voice of the new republic" will "not sound unlike that of our own nation" during the years of development to come.

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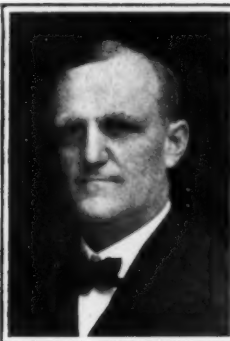
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RICHARD LEE METCALFE

Of Lincoln, Neb., who has been selected as civilian member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, succeeding Maurice H. Thatcher of Kentucky. Mr. Metcalfe is editor of Secretary of State Bryan's newspaper, "The Commonwealth," and had the Secretary's support for the commission, the salary of which is \$14,000 per year.



FREDERICK COLLINS

Of Milan, Tennessee, who was recently elected as President of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. Mr. Collins, who is Cashier of the Milan Banking Company, is a progressive business man and well known in financial and banking circles of the South.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE cheapest things are not always the best. I have heard of a man who made it a rule never to buy a share of stock that sold higher than from ten to fifteen cents. He calculated that if one out of ten of these stocks turned out to be good, he would make a large profit in averaging up.

After trying this plan for ten years, he found that he had sunk over \$10,000 and that he had 120,000 shares of mining stocks that would bring in the open market less than \$500.

If he had put his \$10,000 in almost any of the shares traded in on the New York Exchange, he would have had something to show for his money—perhaps even more than his investment. If he had bought good, well-established dividend-payers, he would have had an income regularly and whether the stocks went up or down, he would have had something to show for his money.

It seems unaccountable that so many persons,—you find them all over—will waste their good money in utterly worthless stocks. But promoters of oil, copper, silver, gold, plantation and land schemes are not having as much success as they did a few years ago. The public is beginning to understand that there is a market where stocks and bonds are sold by reputable dealers. The greatest of all these markets is Wall Street.

A good many people do not know how to trade in Wall Street. If they did, they would have nothing to do with the irresponsible promoters of worthless schemes who coax innocent and credulous people into buying stocks not worth the paper they are printed on. Bring the public into touch with the bargain counter and the public will be only too willing to buy.

I have been very much interested in the experiment tried by my friend Charles H. Grasty, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, recently. The city of Baltimore offered over \$5,000,000 of its bonds at 90 but attracted few investors. It occurred to Mr. Grasty that a large number of small investors would like to buy these first class gilt-edged bonds as they were offered in denominations as low as \$100. He undertook to sell a \$10,000 block over the counter of his newspaper office. As soon as he published the offer, purchasers flocked in, many of them women with market baskets on their arms. Instead of selling \$10,000 worth, he sold nearly \$1,000,000.

The people want the best. They have money to invest and leave it in savings banks at a very low rate of interest because they do not know where to put it safely and to better advantage. In other countries, especially in France, bankers take particular pains to open the way for small investors. Some day they will do the same in this country. Then the public will appreciate the advantages which large corporations give them of sharing in their profits. The way is open to every man and woman to do this.

Anybody can buy shares of the Steel Corporation, of the Standard Oil Company, and of the so-called Sugar Trust, in the open market, and get exactly the same dividends that the richest holders enjoy. I am glad to be able to tell my readers that a plan is now under way for the organization of a great trust company which will offer to the public an opportunity to make investments as small as \$10 in certificates of our largest corporations. These certificates will receive dividends regularly and as they accumulate the holders can change the certificates for full shares of stock and thus become regular stockholders with all the benefits that may accrue.

The success of the experiment in Baltimore shows conclusively that the proposed plan, if carried out by the wealthy gentlemen who are considering it, will be a great success from the outset. No better plan could be adopted to familiarize the public with the merits of our great industrial and railway corporations and it is strange that this scheme has not been carried out long ago. If it had been, the public would have been far more considerate of our captains of industry and of the wonderful work they have accomplished in the development of our prosperity.

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(Continued on page 21.)

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5% M. C. COLLATERAL TRUST CERTIFICATES

are secured by one of the safest forms of banking collateral, deposited with one of the strongest trust companies in Manhattan. Each \$100 certificate is secured by \$120 worth of accounts receivable—sales between manufacturers and wholesalers dealing in the necessities of life. The capital of three great concerns is pledged to insure each of these accounts: first, the manufacturer; second, the wholesaler; and third, our own \$1,000,000 capital, which makes a three-fold security.

Write for Descriptive Booklet and our Free Monthly Magazine, "WORKING DOLLARS"

Manufacturers Commercial Company
299 Broadway New York City

Choosing a Safe 6% Investment

Opportunities for investment offering a high income yield are not rare. The problem confronting every prudent investor is to select a type of security combining maximum interest return with unquestionable, proven safety.



The 6% First Mortgage Bonds owned and offered by us are a perfect combination of these two essential qualities.

Write for Investors Magazine and Circular No. 2468

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS

STRAUS BLDG. EST. 1882 ONE WALL ST.
CHICAGO 108 NEW YORK

If You Invest Now

in standard securities of recognized value you will obtain an income considerably in excess of that which has been possible for a number of years. At the same time there is every reason to believe that during the next few years your principal will be materially increased. We have some suggestions which we should like to make to those interested.

Ask us to send List No. 30

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Bond Department

Woolworth Building New York

TO THE CONSERVATIVE INVESTOR WITH FORESIGHT

We beg to call your attention to the

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American Public Utilities Co.

This excellent security will satisfy the requirements of the cautious investor who demands security of principal and a fair return on the funds invested.

The Company pays Dividends on preferred and common stock and earns 13 times amount required to pay interest on bonds.

Send for descriptive circular and map.

Kelsey, Brewer & Co.,

Bankers, Engineers & Operators

Mich. Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARM MORTGAGES

Bearing 6% Interest

First liens on improved farms. Original papers held by the investor. Principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable at Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Thousands of satisfied customers for references.

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Write for particulars

The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.

Capital and Surplus \$320,000.00

FORT WORTH TEXAS

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 20)

doubt that some stocks are now selling a good many points lower than they may be selling two or three years hence. Everything depends upon the general prosperity of the country. If adverse conditions should arise, crops should fail and business be depressed by an unsatisfactory fiscal or economic policy, some shares might sell a good many points lower in the course of two or three years. It is not all guess work. It is a matter of judgment, experience and skill.

B., Ocala, Fla.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Eagle Gold Mining Co., as an investment. Never mind the "flattering letters" you have received. Printers' ink is cheap.

P., Ritzville, Wash.: The receivers of the K. C. M. and O. Railroad are Edward C. Dickinson, Kansas City, J. L. Davidson, Wichita, Kan., M. L. Turner, Oklahoma City.

H., Aurora: The stock of the Thompson Malted Food Co. is not listed on the New York Exchange. It is difficult to put a value on it. It must be regarded, at present, as speculative.

Trust Funds, Newark, N. J.: 1. If you are not prepared to invest your trust funds, you should deposit them in a high-class, responsible trust company where they will draw interest at once until you are ready to use them. 2. One of the strongest companies of the kind in the world is the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street, New York. It is always glad to hear from any of my readers.

Steady, Bangor, Me.: The 5 per cent. trust certificates to which you refer pay interest date of issue and mature at the holder's option. They do not fluctuate. These certificates are purchased by banks and are issued in denominations of \$100. They look attractive for the small investor. Write to the Manufacturers Commercial Co., 299 1/2 Broadway, New York, for a descriptive booklet.

R., Salem, Ia.: It hardly seems possible that the tremendous drop in American Beet Sugar Co. can be due entirely to business conditions and fear of the tariff. Sales do not indicate that insiders have been liquidating. Some tell me they have been buying. It would not be surprising if sugar were put on the free list. If this action tends to destroy the sugar industry the people will reverse it. Under such conditions, it is wiser to hold Beet Sugar for the present.

Discouraged, Jacksonville, Fla.: The decline in U. S. L. & H. Pfd. and common is not explained. The management is sending out favorable statements of earnings which more than justify dividends on the preferred, and a speculative value for the common. I see no reason to discredit these statements. Of course, I cannot guarantee them. Slatery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, N. Y., will send you circulars of information on U. S. L. & H.

K., Cleveland: 1. Ontario & Western has been earning more than sufficient to pay the 2 per cent. dividend just declared. The fact that the controlling majority was bought by the New Haven at something like 48, has led investors to believe that some day it may sell at that price again. 2. Mo. Pac. is entangled in the Washburn re-organization and is carrying a heavy load. It is in good hands and with prosperous conditions ought to show an improvement. 3. I think well of Ohio Oil. All the Standard Oil subsidiaries are doing remarkably well.

Beginner, New Orleans: Every one who wishes to understand the ways of Wall Street should familiarize himself with the latest news about securities. Leading exchange houses issue circular letters which they are only too glad to send to customers or to others who desire to be informed. Thompson, Towle & Co., members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, 1601 Bankers Trust Building, New York, publish a weekly "News Letter." Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to them for it and mentioning Jasper.

W., Louisville, Ky.: 1. The effect of the tariff reduction on the American iron and steel industry will undoubtedly be unfavorable. I doubt if Steel Com. will be able to continue its present rate of dividends. If I had a profit, I would sell. 2. It is not wise to sacrifice cheap industrials like American Linseed Com. during a time of depression. Many speculators are buying such stocks at present in the belief that there must be an upward swing eventually that will carry them higher, as there was a year ago.

B. L. W., Wilmington, Del.: The reason why American Can Com., a non-dividend payer, sells so much higher proportionately than Steel Com., a dividend payer, is because those who were interested in the recent financing of American Can Preferred's back dividends took an interest in the stock and were powerful enough to advance it rapidly. I called attention to the speculative possibilities of Can Com. when it sold at half the present price. It was a speculation then and it is a speculation now. The uncertainty in reference to the tariff has naturally depressed U. S. Steel, but the Common is a better purchase than American Can Com. Y., Janesville, Wis.: The safest purchases

for a long pull are the high class preferred stocks. Such as American Tobacco, paying 6 per cent., and selling around par; Atchison, at 5 per cent., selling at less than par; St. Paul, 7 per cent., selling around 130; and International Harv., 7 per cent. selling over 110. Besides these preferred stocks there is merit in the following: N. Y. Central, paying 5 per cent. selling around par; Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. selling about 110; Texas Company 6 per cent. selling at par; Union Pacific Pfd. 4 per cent. around 80; and U. S. Steel Pfd. 7 per cent. selling little above par. All these, under better business conditions, ought to sell higher.

Cheap Stocks, Denver: If you want to take "a speculative chance" in Wall St., as you say, why not divide your few hundred dollars into the purchase of several different kinds of cheap stocks rather than put the entire amount in one? You could get five or ten shares each of Beet Sugar Com. around 20; American Hide & Leather Pfd. around 18; Linseed Pfd., around 23; American Malt Pfd., around 47; O. & W. around 30, and American Ice around 20. Most of these have been paying dividends and Malt and O. & W. are now on the dividend list. Any established broker will buy odd lots for you. John Muir & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, publish a special booklet on Odd Lot investments. Write them for their "Booklet 4-A."

Bond Bargains, Minneapolis: 1. The present is a good opportunity to buy excellent bonds at bargain prices and investors are generally taking advantage of that fact. You can do a good deal better by buying bonds than by leaving your money in a savings bank at 4 per cent. You can add at least 25 per cent to its earning powers. 2. I have not room to give the list of desirable bonds. Such lists are prepared by many prominent brokers for their customers. Note announcements of leading houses and communicate directly with them. Note among others the following: Spencer Trask & Co., Investment Bankers, 42 Exchange Place, New York, Investment Bonds yielding from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent. Write to them for "Circular 569." S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond brokers, 1 Wall Street, New York, 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds on income-earning Chicago real estate. Write them for "Circular 246-B." N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, a 6 per cent. bond tax-exempt in New York; write them for "Circular C-L 10." A. B. Leach & Co., 149 Broadway, New York, list of over 100 standard bonds, with definite reasons why they are desirable; write them for "Bond List No. 237." E. F. Hutton & Co., Bond Department, Woolworth Bldg., New York, suggestions for those who desire to increase their income, write for their "List 330." Kelsey, Brewer & Co., bankers, engineers and operators, Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., will send descriptive circular and map in reference to 5 per cent. gold bonds which they especially recommend. The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Fort Worth, Texas, offer 6 per cent. farm mortgages, with interest payable at Hanover National Bank, New York City.

New York, June 26, 1913. JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions

THE man who desires to insure his life for the benefit of himself and others should be most careful in selecting a good company for his purpose. In this, as in every other field of human activity, there are weak and fraudulent concerns, and these the wise would-be insurer will avoid as he would a pest, for no man can afford to juggle with life insurance. As conditions now are, there is already a sufficient number of companies in existence to supply life insurance to the entire nation. But there is such an exaggerated idea of the profits rolled up by such organizations that new insurance companies are constantly being started and their stock is being offered to the public. During the past five years, it is said, not less than 1000 such corporations have been promoted and have induced the public to buy their securities. It is estimated that not more than one in ten of the new ventures is likely to survive long and succeed. It is evident, therefore, that only at extreme risk will one become either a stockholder or a policy holder in a new and untried company. One might better take speculative chances in almost anything rather than in life insurance.

G. B. O., Bay City, Mich.: The Union Casualty Co., of Philadelphia has been organized but for a short period. It is making progress. It is hardly fair to compare these new companies with those that have been established successfully for many years.

Monthly Income, St. Louis: The policy you speak of guarantees an income for twenty years or for life. Contrary to the general impression, the rate is very reasonable. This is an excellent policy for one who finds it necessary to safeguard the future. An especially attractive policy of this kind is issued by the Prudential Company, Newark, N. J. Write to that Company, addressing Dept. 105, and ask for particulars of the Low-cost Monthly Income Policy.

Careful, Rochester, N. Y.: 1 At your age, (30 years), the twenty-five year endowment would

(Continued on page 22.)

He Knows Corns

This Chemist Who Invented Blue-jay

He studied corns for a dozen years, then worked out this way to remove them.

It's a simple little plaster with a little drop of wax.

Apply it in a jiffy, and the corn pain stops at once. You forget the corn entirely.

In 48 hours the whole corn comes out—root, callous, everything. Not a whit of pain or soreness.

That ends the corn.

Why pare corns? Why daub them? Why use old-time pads and plasters? Those are archaic methods.

Blue-jay is so vastly better that folks use it on a million corns a month. Try it on one of yours.



A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B stops the pain and keeps the wax from spreading.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package
Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters.

(302) Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

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MEN'S 12 SIZE THIN MODEL WATCH, 17 JEWELS, ADJUSTED, ILLINOIS, ELGIN, HAMPTON or WALTHAM movement. Warranted accurate. Finest gold strata case, guaranteed 25 years; engraved, engine turned, plain polished or your monogram engraved PLATE. Eighty per cent of all men's watches sold today are these neat open face Thin Models. At our Special Sale price of \$15.00, with monogram engraved free, this watch has no "running mate" in the world. Sent all charges prepaid on

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL THEN \$2.00 A MONTH

If not satisfactory, return at our expense

These Diamond Rings are the famous Lofie "Perfection" Giarong 14c solid gold mountings. Finest pure white diamonds. CREDIT TERMS: One-fifth down, balance divided into eight equal payments, payable monthly. Sent prepaid on approval. Write for free Catalogue of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, on credit terms

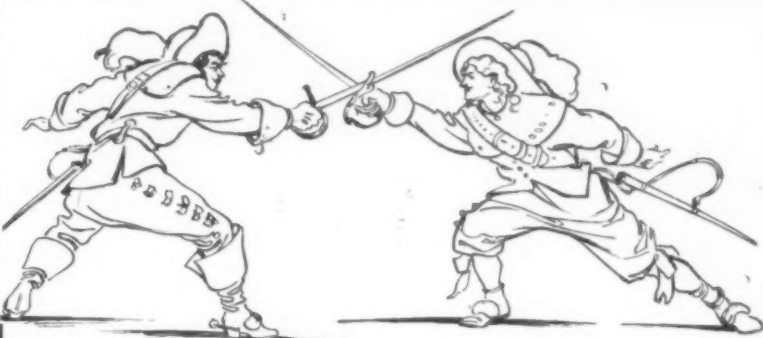
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Dept. B 875, 100 to 100 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
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The Best Gift of All

640	\$25
641	\$50
642	\$75
643	\$100



The Mighty Fighting Men of Old

Who took pleasure in running others through with their swords for a lady's favor, or for some trivial difference of opinion, who were ready for a fight or a frolic at any old time, are portrayed by Alexander Dumas as by no other author.

Dumas had a master mind, he could think interesting thoughts and he had the ability to write them in an entertaining way.

Read

**The Three Guardsmen
Twenty Years After
Count of Monte Cristo
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If you have not read all of these books, you owe it to yourself to get the set and read them at once. If you have read copies belonging to someone else, you know how much this set is worth—and here is your opportunity to get the set at an especially attractive price.

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These books are substantially bound in light blue cloth, stamped in gold. They are printed in good clear, readable type, on good book paper and after these are sold you will not have another chance to get a set for anything near this price. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.50. You can't duplicate this offer for less than \$3.50 and we are making this special price to our readers only.

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Sound 6% Bond Tax Exempt in N. Y. State To Yield Full 6%

Ample secured—an opportunity for holders of good bonds yielding 5% to secure a 20% larger income without speculative risk or disappointment.

\$100 difference in income upon each \$1,000 bond in ten years is worth consideration.

Write for full particulars furnished gratis upon request for Circular CL-10

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To Choose the Best Investments

it is well for those with funds available, to have their opinions seconded by authorities recognized as cautious and conservative. We have prepared a list of over 100 standard bonds and have given definite reasons why these bonds are desirable.

Send for List No. 237

A. B. Leach & Co.

Investment Securities

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INVESTMENT BONDS

YIELDING

4½% to 6%

The return on high grade bonds of active market has in times past ranged from 3½% to 4%. Today this normal yield has become increased to the abnormal return of 4½% to 5%. More than this: where investors, like most private investors, do not need the element of active market, so long as their investments possess a reasonably broad market, a yield ranging from 5½% to 6% is now to be had from issues of high standard.

Send for Circular 569
"Diversified Investments."

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Investment Bankers

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Accurate News of Securities

The changing positions of many of the best American securities make it necessary for investors to have some means of easily and accurately keeping in touch with the actual and prospective value of the best stocks and bonds.

Our "News Letter," which is published weekly, provides just such a service and we will be glad to send a sample copy for examination, to anyone interested.

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As agents for the public,
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Send for Booklet 4-A—"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."

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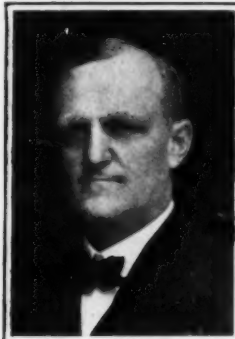
Dealers in Stocks and Bonds

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ALBERT E. REID

Of Boise, Idaho, the new State Bank Commissioner of Idaho. Mr. Reid previous to his appointment held important positions in the banking field in Spokane, Wash., and in Spirit Lake, Idaho, and was identified with the Equitable Life Insurance Company at San Francisco.



RICHARD LEE METCALFE

Of Lincoln, Neb., who has been selected as civilian member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, succeeding Maurice H. Thatcher of Kentucky. Mr. Metcalfe is editor of Secretary of State Bryan's newspaper, "The Commonwealth" and had the Secretary's support for the commission, the salary of which is \$14,000 per year.



FREDERICK COLLINS

Of Milan, Tennessee, who was recently elected as President of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. Mr. Collins, who is Cashier of the Milan Banking Company, is a progressive business man and well known in financial and banking circles of the South.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE cheapest things are not always the best. I have heard of a man who made it a rule never to buy a share of stock that sold higher than from ten to fifteen cents. He calculated that if one out of ten of these stocks turned out to be good, he would make a large profit in averaging up.

After trying this plan for ten years, he found that he had sunk over \$10,000 and that he had 120,000 shares of mining stocks that would bring in the open market less than \$500.

If he had put his \$10,000 in almost any of the shares traded in on the New York Exchange, he would have had something to show for his money—perhaps even more than his investment. If he had bought good, well-established dividend-payers, he would have had an income regularly and whether the stocks went up or down, he would have had something to show for his money.

It seems unaccountable that so many persons,—you find them all over—will waste their good money in utterly worthless stocks. But promoters of oil, copper, silver, gold, plantation and land schemes are not having as much success as they did a few years ago. The public is beginning to understand that there is a market where stocks and bonds are sold by reputable dealers. The greatest of all these markets is Wall Street.

A good many people do not know how to trade in Wall Street. If they did, they would have nothing to do with the irresponsible promoters of worthless schemes who coax innocent and credulous people into buying stocks not worth the paper they are printed on. Bring the public into touch with the bargain counter and the public will be only too willing to buy.

I have been very much interested in the experiment tried by my friend Charles H. Grasty, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, recently. The city of Baltimore offered over \$5,000,000 of its bonds at 90 but attracted few investors. It occurred to Mr. Grasty that a large number of small investors would like to buy these first class gilt-edged bonds as they were offered in denominations as low as \$100. He undertook to sell a \$10,000 block over the counter of his newspaper office. As soon as he published the offer, purchasers flocked in, many of them women with market baskets on their arms. Instead of selling \$10,000 worth, he sold nearly \$1,000,000.

The people want the best. They have money to invest and leave it in savings banks at a very low rate of interest because they do not know where to put it safely and to better advantage. In other countries, especially in France, bankers take particular pains to open the way for small investors. Some day they will do the same in this country. Then the public will appreciate the advantages which large corporations give them of sharing in their profits. The way is open to every man and woman to do this.

Anybody can buy shares of the Steel Corporation, of the Standard Oil Company, and of the so-called Sugar Trust, in the open market, and get exactly the same dividends that the richest holders enjoy. I am glad to be able to tell my readers that a plan is now under way for the organization of a great trust company which will offer to the public an opportunity to make investments as small as \$10 in certificates of our largest corporations. These certificates will receive dividends regularly and as they accumulate the holders can change the certificates for full shares of stock and thus become regular stockholders with all the benefits that may accrue.

The success of the experiment in Baltimore shows conclusively that the proposed plan, if carried out by the wealthy gentlemen who are considering it, will be a great success from the outset. No better plan could be adopted to familiarize the public with the merits of our great industrial and railway corporations and it is strange that this scheme has not been carried out long ago. If it had been, the public would have been far more considerate of our captains of industry and of the wonderful work they have accomplished in the development of our prosperity.

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Write for Descriptive Booklet and our Free Monthly Magazine, "WORKING DOLLARS"

Manufacturers Commercial Company
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The 6% First Mortgage Bonds owned and offered by us are a perfect combination of these two essential qualities.

Write for Investors Magazine and Circular No. 2468

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
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If You Invest Now

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E. F. Hutton & Co.

Bond Department

Woolworth Building New York

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FARM MORTGAGES

Bearing 6% Interest

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We've been doing the same thing FOR TWENTY EIGHT YEARS

Write for particulars.

The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.

Capital and Surplus \$220,000.00

FORT WORTH TEXAS

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 20)

doubt that some stocks are now selling a good many points lower than they may be selling two or three years hence. Everything depends upon the general prosperity of the country. If adverse conditions should arise, crops should fail and business be depressed by an unsatisfactory fiscal or economic policy, some shares might sell a good many points lower in the course of two or three years. It is not all guess work. It is a matter of judgment, experience and skill.

B., Ocala, Fla.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Eagle Gold Mining Co., as an investment. Never mind the "flattering letters" you have received. Printers' ink is cheap.

P., Ritzville, Wash.: The receivers of the K. C. M. and O. Railroad are Edward C. Dickinson, Kansas City, J. L. Davidson, Wichita, Kan., M. L. Turner, Oklahoma City.

H., Aurora: The stock of the Thompson Malted Food Co. is not listed on the New York Exchange. It is difficult to put a value on it. It must be regarded, at present, as speculative.

Trust Funds, Newark, N. J.: 1. If you are not prepared to invest your trust funds, you should deposit them in a high-class, responsible trust company where they will draw interest at once until you are ready to use them. 2. One of the strongest companies of the kind in the world is the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street, New York. It is always glad to hear from any of my readers.

Steady, Bangor, Me.: The 5 per cent. trust certificates to which you refer pay interest date of issue and mature at the holder's option. They do not fluctuate. These certificates are purchased by banks and are issued in denominations of \$100. They look attractive for the small investor. Write to the Manufacturers Commercial Co., 299 1/2 Broadway, New York, for a descriptive booklet.

R., Salem, Ia.: It hardly seems possible that the tremendous drop in American Beet Sugar Co. can be due entirely to business conditions and fear of the tariff. Sales do not indicate that insiders have been liquidating. Some tell me they have been buying. It would not be surprising if sugar were put on the free list. If this action tends to destroy the sugar industry the people will reverse it. Under such conditions, it is wiser to hold Beet Sugar for the present.

Discouraged, Jacksonville, Fla.: The decline in U. S. L. & H. Pfd. and common is not explained. The management is sending out favorable statements of earnings which more than justify dividends on the preferred, and a speculative value for the common. I see no reason to discredit these statements. Of course, I cannot guarantee them. Slatery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, N. Y., will send you circulars of information on U. S. L. & H.

K., Cleveland: 1. Ontario & Western has been earning more than sufficient to pay the 2 per cent. dividend just declared. The fact that the controlling majority was bought by the New Haven at something like 48, has led investors to believe that some day it may sell at that price again. 2. Mo. Pac. is entangled in the Wabash re-organization, and is carrying a heavy load. It is in good hands and with prosperous conditions ought to show an improvement. 3. I think well of Ohio Oil. All the Standard Oil subsidiaries are doing remarkably well.

Beginner, New Orleans: Every one who wishes to understand the ways of Wall Street should familiarize himself with the latest news about securities. Leading exchange houses issue circular letters which they are only too glad to send to customers or to others who desire to be informed. Thompson, Towle & Co., members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, 1601 Bankers Trust Building, New York, publish a weekly "News Letter." Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to them for it and mentioning Jasper.

W., Louisville, Ky.: 1. The effect of the tariff reduction on the American iron and steel industry will undoubtedly be unfavorable. I doubt if Steel Com. will be able to continue its present rate of dividends. If I had a profit, I would sell. 2. It is not wise to sacrifice cheap industrials like American Linseed Com. during a time of depression. Many speculators are buying such stocks at present in the belief that there must be an upward swing eventually that will carry them higher, as there was a year ago.

B. L. W., Wilmington, Del.: The reason why American Can Com., a non-dividend payer, sells so much higher proportionately than Steel Com., a dividend payer, is because those who were interested in the recent financing of American Can Preferred's back dividends took an interest in the stock and were powerful enough to advance it rapidly. I called attention to the speculative possibilities of Can Com. when it sold at half the present price. It was a speculation then and it is a speculation now. The uncertainty in reference to the tariff has naturally depressed U. S. Steel, but the Common is a better purchase than American Can Com.

Y., Janesville, Wis.: The safest purchases

for a long pull are the high class preferred stocks. Such as American Tobacco, paying 6 per cent. and selling around par; Atchison, at 5 per cent., selling at less than par; St. Paul, 7 per cent., selling around 130; and International Harv., 7 per cent. selling over 110. Besides these preferred stocks there is merit in the following: N. Y. Central, paying 5 per cent. selling around par; Pennsylvania, 6 per cent. selling about 110; Texas Company 6 per cent. selling at par; Union Pacific Pfd. 4 per cent. around 80; and U. S. Steel Pfd. 7 per cent. selling little above par. All these, under better business conditions, ought to sell higher.

Cheap Stocks, Denver: If you want to take "a speculative chance" in Wall St., as you say, why not divide your few hundred dollars into the purchase of several different kinds of cheap stocks rather than put the entire amount in one? You could get five or ten shares each of Beet Sugar Com. around 20; American Hide & Leather Pfd. around 18; Linseed Pfd., around 23; American Malt Pfd., around 47; O. & W. around 30, and American Ice around 20. Most of these have been paying dividends and Malt and O. & W. are now on the dividend list. Any established broker will buy odd lots for you. John Muir & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, publish a special booklet on Odd Lot investments. Write them for their "Booklet 4-A."

Bond Bargains, Minneapolis: 1. The present is a good opportunity to buy excellent bonds at bargain prices and investors are generally taking advantage of that fact. You can do a good deal better by buying bonds than by leaving your money in a savings bank at 4 per cent. You can add at least 25 per cent to its earning powers. 2. I have not room to give the list of desirable bonds. Such lists are prepared by many prominent brokers for their customers. Note announcements of leading houses and communicate directly with them. Note among others the following: Spencer Trask & Co., Investment Bankers, 42 Exchange Place, New York, Investment Bonds yielding from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent. Write to them for "Circular 569." S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond brokers, 1 Wall Street, New York, 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds on income-earning Chicago real estate. Write them for "Circular 246-B." N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, a 6 per cent. bond tax-exempt in New York; write them for "Circular C-L 10." A. B. Leach & Co., 149 Broadway, New York, list of over 100 standard bonds, with definite reasons why they are desirable; write them for "Bond List No. 237." E. F. Hutton & Co., Bond Department, Woolworth Bldg., New York, suggestions for those who desire to increase their income, write for their "List 330." Kelsey, Brewer & Co., bankers, engineers and operators, Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., will send descriptive circular and map in reference to 5 per cent. gold bonds which they especially recommend. The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Fort Worth, Texas, offer 6 per cent. farm mortgages, with interest payable at Hanover National Bank, New York City.

New York, June 26, 1913. JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions

THE man who desires to insure his life for the benefit of himself and others should be most careful in selecting a good company for his purpose. In this, as in every other field of human activity, there are weak and fraudulent concerns, and these the wise would-be insurer will avoid as he would a pest, for no man can afford to juggle with life insurance. As conditions now are, there is already a sufficient number of companies in existence to supply life insurance to the entire nation. But there is such an exaggerated idea of the profits rolled up by such organizations that new insurance companies are constantly being started and their stock is being offered to the public. During the past five years, it is said, not less than 1000 such corporations have been promoted and have induced the public to buy their securities. It is estimated that not more than one in ten of the new ventures is likely to survive long and succeed. It is evident, therefore, that only at extreme risk will one become either a stockholder or a policy holder in a new and untried company. One might better take speculative chances in almost anything rather than in life insurance.

G. B. O., Bay City, Mich.: The Union Casualty Co., of Philadelphia has been organized but for a short period. It is making progress. It is hardly fair to compare these new companies with those that have been established successfully for many years.

Monthly Income, St. Louis: The policy you speak of guarantees an income for twenty years or for life. Contrary to the general impression, the rate is very reasonable. This is an excellent policy for one who finds it necessary to safeguard the future. An especially attractive policy of this kind is issued by the Prudential Company, Newark, N. J. Write to that Company, addressing Dept. 105, and ask for particulars of the Low-cost Monthly Income Policy.

Careful, Rochester, N. Y.: 1 At your age, (30 years), the twenty-five year endowment would

(Continued on page 22.)

He Knows Corns

This Chemist Who Invented Blue-jay

He studied corns for a dozen years, then worked out this way to remove them. It's a simple little plaster with a little drop of wax. Apply it in a jiffy, and the corn pain stops at once. You forget the corn entirely.

In 48 hours the whole corn comes out—root, callous, everything. Not a whit of pain or soreness. That ends the corn. Why pare corns? Why daub them? Why use old-time pads and plasters? Those are archaic methods. Blue-jay is so vastly better that folks use it on a million corns a month. Try it on one of yours.



A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn. B stops the pain and keeps the wax from spreading. C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable. D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package
Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters.

(302) Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

DIAMONDS-WATCHES ON CREDIT

MEN'S 12 SIZE THIN MODEL WATCH, 17 JEWELS, ADJUSTED, ILLINOIS, ELGIN, HAMPOEN or WALTHAM movement. Warranted accurate. Finest gold strata case, guaranteed 25 years; engraved, engine turned, plain polished or your monogram engraved \$12.50. Eighty per cent of all men's watches sold today are these neat open face Thin Models. At our Special Sale price of \$18.50, with monogram engraved free, this watch has no "running mate" in the world. Sent all charges prepaid on

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL THEN \$2.00 A MONTH
If not satisfactory, return at our expense

These Diamond Rings are the famous Little "Perfection" 6-around 1ct solid gold mounting. Finest pure white diamonds. CREDIT TERMS: One-fifth down, balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly, sent prepaid on approval. Write for free Catalog of Diamonds-Watches, Jewelry, on credit terms

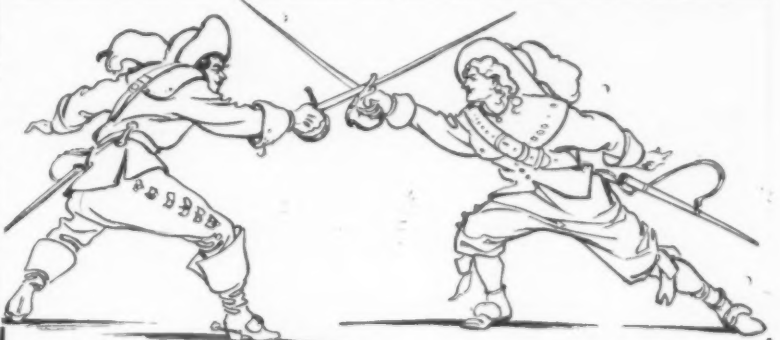
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants
Dept. B 875, 1041 to 106 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Branch Stores: Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.

Guaranteed 25 Years

No. N75

The Best Gift of All

640	\$25
641	\$50
642	\$75
643	\$100



The Mighty Fighting Men of Old

Who took pleasure in running others through with their swords for a lady's favor, or for some trivial difference of opinion, who were ready for a fight or a frolic at any old time, are portrayed by Alexander Dumas as by no other author.

Dumas had a master mind, he could think interesting thoughts and he had the ability to write them in an entertaining way.

Read

**The Three Guardsmen
Twenty Years After
Count of Monte Cristo
Edmund Dantes
The Memoirs of a Physician**

If you have not read all of these books, you owe it to yourself to get the set and read them at once. If you have read copies belonging to someone else, you know how much this set is worth—and here is your opportunity to get the set at an especially attractive price.

The supply is small and the first orders get the preference. If we are not able to fill your order, we will return your money at once, but if you send today we can send the set immediately.

These books are substantially bound in light blue cloth, stamped in gold. They are printed in good clear, readable type, on good book paper and after these are sold you will not have another chance to get a set for anything near this price. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.50. You can't duplicate this offer for less than \$3.50 and we are making this special price to our readers only.

LESLIE-JUDGE CO. 225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Two Weeks Free Trial \$16.50



Get a Genuine "BLUE RIDGE"

Protect your wardrobe against moth, mildew and insects. No dampness—no dirt. This highly ornamental "BLUE RIDGE" Red Cedar Chest, 19 1/2x46 1/2 inches, is either polished or hand rubbed finish, \$16.50. Made of selected, well seasoned Southern Red Cedar. Will last a lifetime. Just the thing for wedding, birthday or other gifts. Order direct from factory. We prepare the freight cost of Mississippi River. Shipped by Certified Check, P. O. or Express Money Order. We will allow you Two Weeks Free Trial, if chest is not as represented, return at our expense. Catalogue describing chests of all styles and prices sent free upon request. Send today.

BLUE RIDGE RED CEDAR CO., Dept. C, Reidsville, N. C. and 1654-56 Long Beach Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.



LOOK—A WATERPROOF SILK SUMMER HAT

"The New Harvest."—Something distinctly new—takes you away from the conventional straw. Light, stylish, serviceable. Of waterproof silk, in four colors: shapely plaid, dark gray, light gray striped, tan. You can buy the "Harvest" only if you. We offer it PREPAID THIS SUMMER at \$2. Money back if you don't like it. Order now—simply state size and color and send \$2. Write for 1913 Spring and Summer Style Book of Hats and Caps—FREE.

FRENCH CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Be a GUN Photographer

\$7.50 and up

Big Money in This New Profession THE DIAMOND POST CARD GUN will make you INDEPENDENT. It takes a large Official size paper post card 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, also 3 different Victoria and Colonial sizes, and 1 inch Button Photos WITHOUT FILMS. NO DARK ROOM REQUIRED! NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED! You Take and Finish MAGNIFICENT Post Cards and Mrs. Proctor of Texas says: "We're doing a lot of business here. We've got the success to your gun."

INTERNATIONAL METAL AND FERRO CO. Dept. B04, 2223 W. 12th St., Chicago, Illinois

FREE

Give a \$1.50 4-qt. Aluminum Kettle free with every sale to introduce new goods. Every woman wants aluminum. Big money, sells like wildfire. Sworn proof of \$7.70 profit in 3 hours. Write quick for agency and free samples to workers.

THOMAS ALUMINUM CO.
6814 Home St. Dayton, Ohio

Classified Advertising Service CONTINUED

AGENTS

AGENCY: BEST AGENCY PROPOSITION IN U. S.; assures you \$1500 yearly; inexperienced make \$75 to \$200 monthly; let us show you. Novelty Cutlery Co., 38 Bar St., Canton, O.

Soldiers of the Sixties

See, the line of Blue is fading!
Ever thinning one by one;
Evening's last low "taps" but ending
Some brave soldier's life march done.

On each gala day parading,
Gaps within the ranks behold;
Their once stalwart shoulders drooping,
In the nation's service old.

They are veterans of the sixties;
Saviors of the country's life;
Who, to past revellies calling,
Rose to end the nation's strife!

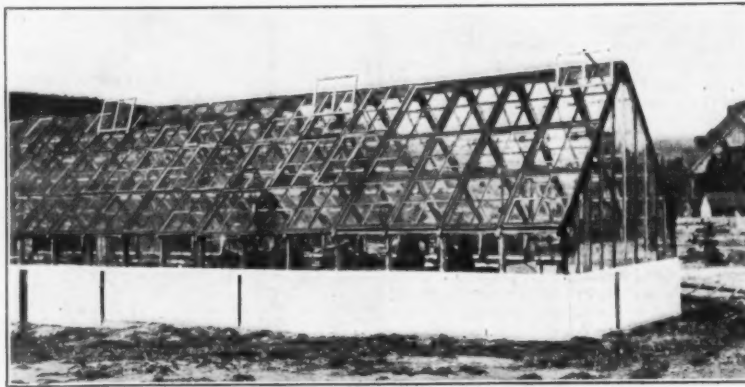
Though the line of Blue is fading,
But the fault of mortal birth,
Still shall grand Old Glory ever
Wave immortal o'er the earth!

BERT MOREHOUSE



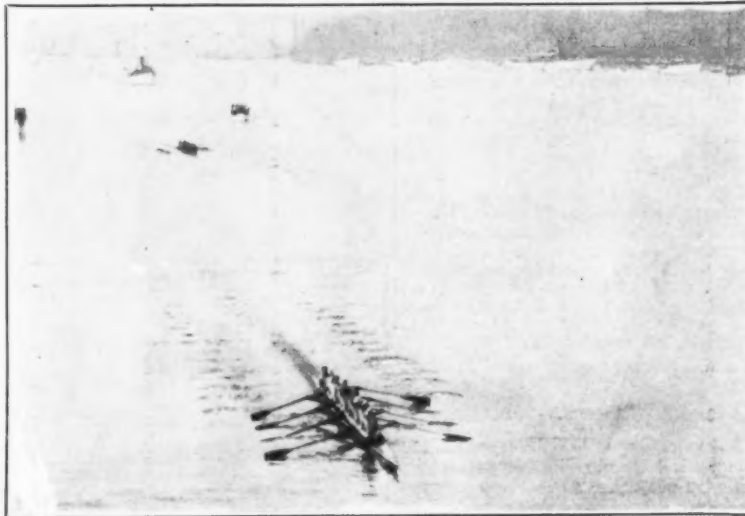
FUTURE HOUSEWIVES LEARN THE CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT

A school for girls in Armour & Co's. Packing House, Chicago, where coming housekeepers are taught all about the various kinds of meat and especially the value of the so-called cheaper cuts, which are just as nutritious as the better cuts. The object is to enable families to reduce the cost of living. The girls become shrewd marketers.



A GREENHOUSE BUILT OVER A HOT SPRING

The caretaker of Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park is a man of much ingenuity, and last winter he devised a scheme of building a hothouse over one of the many boiling springs near the hotel. Constructing a wooden framework, he filled it with old windows that were discarded when the new Grand Canyon Hotel was built. There was no soil on the spot where the greenhouse was erected, for it was located on lava and volcanic rock. He therefore brought fertile soil from back in the hills and put it in boxes inside the greenhouse. In this soil he sowed lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes and mushrooms. The heat from the spring produced a tropical temperature, even when outside the building the thermometer registered 20 to 50 degrees below zero. The difficulty was to keep the warmth down to a proper point for the welfare of the plants. The things sown grew "like wildfire" and the caretaker secured an abundant yield. This is one of the most novel undertakings in the history of vegetable raising.



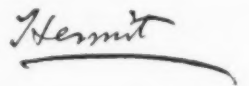
AN EASY VICTORY FOR HARVARD

Finish of the recent eight-oared varsity race between Yale and Harvard on the Thames River, at New London, Conn., showing Harvard winning by 10 lengths. The distance was four miles and Harvard's time was 21:42. Harvard crews also won the varsity four-oared and the freshman eight-oared race.

Life-insurance Suggestions

(Continued from page 21.)

cost you a little over \$40 a year per \$1,000. 2. A very reasonable and attractive accident policy is the "\$10 Combination" of the Aetna. It covers a year and carries a life insurance of \$250 for death from any cause, and from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for death by accident. This is one of the most popular accident policies issued. Write to the Aetna Life Insurance Co., Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn. State your age and ask for a copy of the \$10 Combination Policy. No medical examination is required excepting in Massachusetts.



Sleeping Out-doors

THIS modern idea of sleeping out-of-doors has its good points, but like every other "ism" it should be treated with judgment. A certain recent graduate from one of our great colleges for women remarked rather lightly, "I am going to call upon one of my classmates. She is one of the few to whom I do not have to telephone beforehand to see if she will be at home,—for she has been in bed with rheumatic fever ever since last fall." The modern smart and flippant style seemed rather misplaced when applied to such a terrible affliction as rheumatic fever, thought one who heard her.

"Don't speak so of such torture as rheumatic fever!" she cried. "How could a girl of twenty-one get rheumatic fever?"

"Oh," answered the girl nonchalantly, "sleeping out of doors. We didn't have any roof but the starry sky,—there were a half-dozen of us who went into it,—and morning after morning in senior year we woke up with the snow deep on our counterpanes. Most of us escaped with our hygiene and physiology unimpaired. Two or three had little attacks of one thing or another, but this poor girl has had mastoiditis, and a whole bunch of other troubles, until at last she settled down last fall into rheumatic fever." We all rejoice in the grand liberty of the college girl,—but, really, somebody ought to see that such folly as this is stopped. Of what use is an education to a girl if she is going to lose her health?

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

FACUNDO UMER DUBAN, the eminent jurist, and former Governor of Panama, died at Panama, June 21, aged 61.

THOMAS ALLIBONE JANVIER, the author, died June 18 at New York, aged 64. He had published a number of meritorious works.

REV. J. I. T. COOLIDGE, Harvard's oldest graduate, died in the midst of Commencement festivities at Cambridge, Mass., June 18th, aged 95.

EDWIN S. CRAMP, member of the famous firm of shipbuilders at Philadelphia, and prominent in society, died in New York, June 20th.

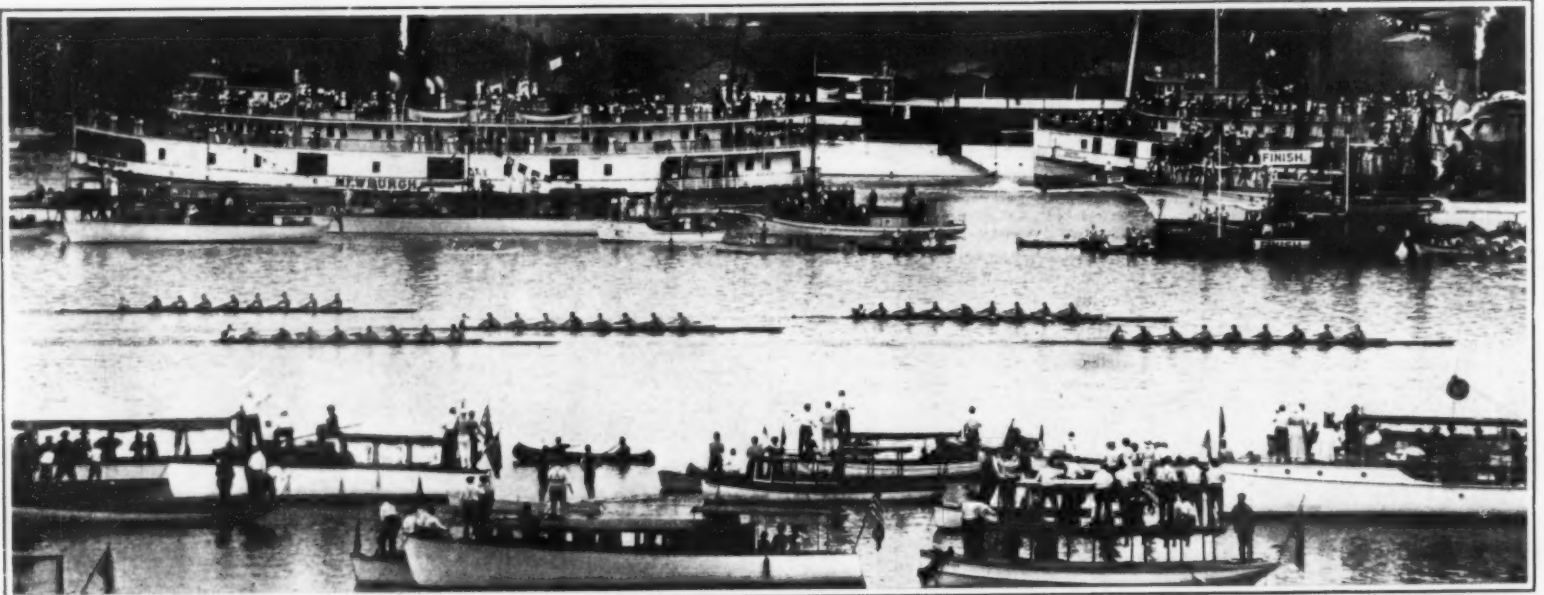
JUDGE THOMAS M. NORWOOD, former U. S. Senator from Georgia, died at Savannah, Ga., June 19th, aged 83. He was the author of several books.

MAJOR SYDENHAM ANCONA, believed to have been the last surviving member of the National House of Representatives of 1861, died at Reading, Pa., June 20, aged 89.

THOMAS W. WALSH, ex-police captain, whose confession exposed graft in police circles and caused the conviction of several police inspectors, died in New York, June 20, aged 45.

DR. FRANK HARTLEY, a noted surgeon, and discoverer of a new method of curing neuralgia, died at New York June 19, aged 56. He was the author of numerous works on advanced methods in surgery.

MRS. MARY EDWARDS BRYAN, said to have been one of the highest paid woman writers in the United States, died at Atlanta, Ga., June 16th, aged 69. She had edited several different publications and had published many popular books.



ONE OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL BOAT RACES EVER ROWED

Animated scene at the finish of the recent varsity eight-oared race in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta on the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie, Syracuse winning, with Cornell second, Washington third, Wisconsin fourth and Columbia fifth. Pennsylvania also rowed, but was left far in the rear. The distance was four miles; Syracuse beat Cornell by half a length, and its time was 19:28 3-5. The result created general surprise. Cornell had won the freshman eight-oared race and the varsity four-oared, and was expected to win the varsity eight-oared, but Syracuse displayed remarkable vim and skill, and in spite of frequent hard spurts by Cornell, crossed the line in the lead. The races were witnessed by an immense crowd.

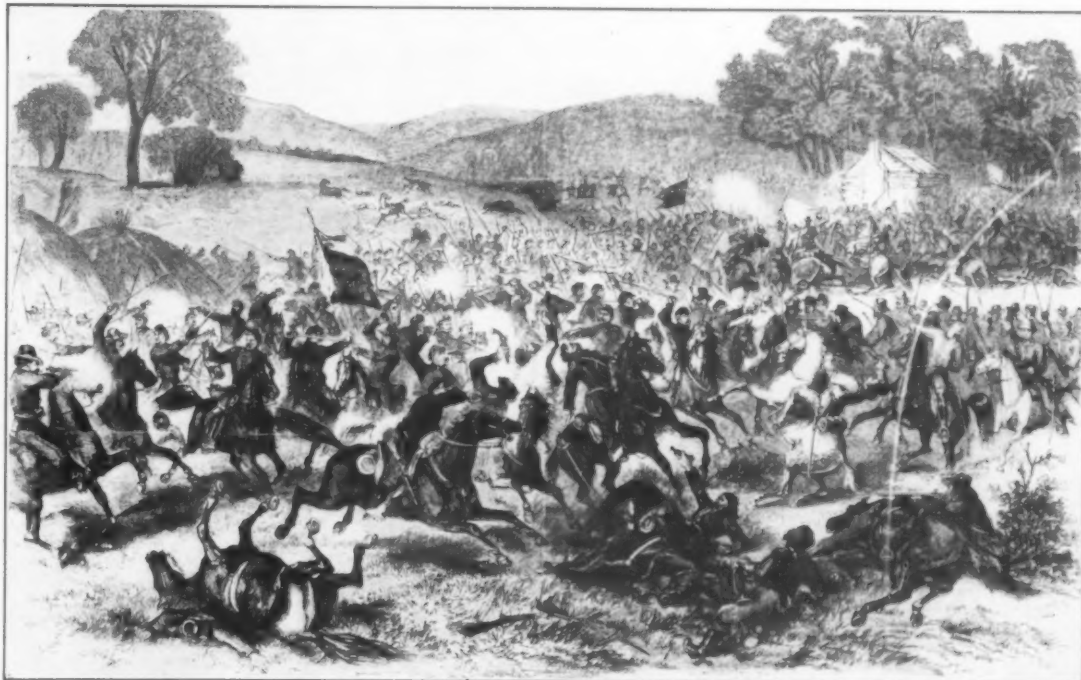
In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

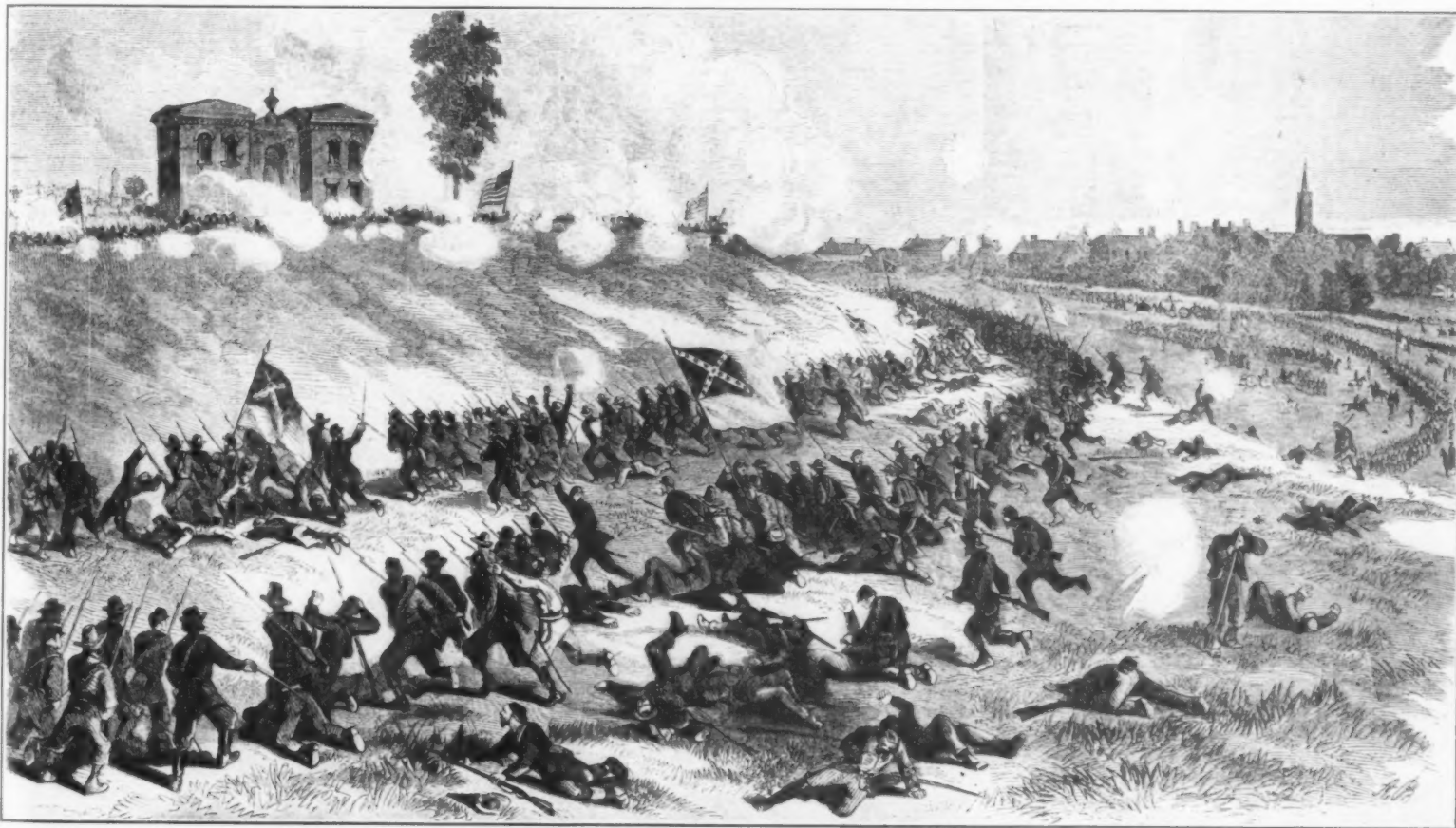
The Battle of Gettysburg Re-told in War Time Sketches

By Leslie's Special Artist, EDWIN FORBES

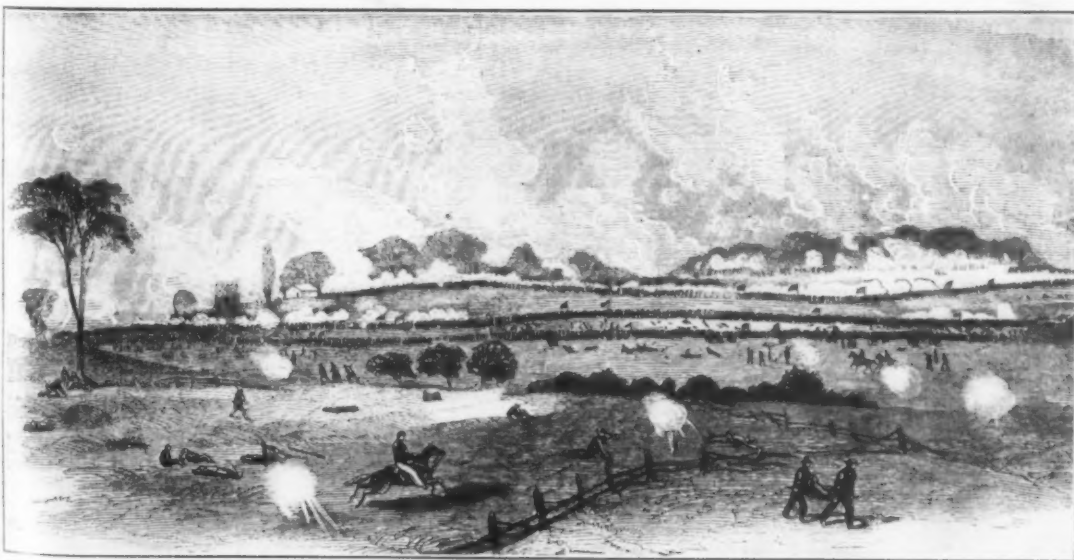
Buford's Cavalry, a part of which is here shown in an engagement with the Confederate Cavalry, covering the rear of Lee's masterly retreat after the Battle of Gettysburg, had the credit of holding in check the advancing Confederates on the first day of the battle, until the Army of the Potomac could come up. The contending armies were marching north along almost parallel lines, and Meade was endeavoring to keep his forces between Lee and Washington, yet was ever watchful of an opportunity to press Lee to battle. An unexpected circumstance precipitated the battle. Heth's Division of General Hill's Corps (Confederates) was marching upon the town from the west along the Chambersburg road, confidently expecting no resistance, in the hope of seizing a supply of shoes for the Army of Northern Virginia. Between the opposing armies, all unsuspecting, lay two fine brigades of Federal cavalry under Buford. Bent on the same errand as Heth's division was Major Kress, of the Federal forces. Just as Kress was explaining his errand to Buford the Confederates entered town and started fire. The word spread rapidly on both sides that the armies had met. Each, with superb generalship, chose the best vantage ground for their valiant forces, the Federals 90,000 strong and the Confederates numbering about 73,500. Buford's Cavalry held off the vanguard of the Confederates until reinforced by the advance guard of the Union army under Reynolds, who was killed early in the engagement; the field command then devolved upon General Doubleday. This advance guard consisted of Meredith's "Iron Brigade" (from Indiana, Wisconsin and Detroit) and Stone's "Bucktail" (Pennsylvania) Brigade, which did nearly all the fighting of the first day at tremendous loss. Toward evening the Union army retreated through the streets of Gettysburg, closely followed by the Confederates, and took up a position on Cemetery Ridge. During the night the rest of the Union army came up from the east and took position on Cemetery Ridge, while the Confederates were getting into position on Seminary Ridge on the other side of the town. On the second day, the Peach Orchard (on the southwest of the town) was the scene of the opening of the battle. Sickles' Corps (Union) moved too far to the front and was driven back by part of Longstreet's Corps. The First Minne-



THE NOTED CAVALRY THAT STAYED THE CONFEDERATE CHARGE THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE



THE SUBLIME SPECTACLE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE ON CEMETERY HILL



THE AWFUL CANNONADING ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE BATTLE

sota and the Ninth Massachusetts Battery practically saved the Union position but suffered terrible losses. The Union army retreated across the Wheat Field, and Hancock rushed fresh troops in time to save the line on Cemetery Ridge from being broken. Later in the evening, Georgia troops captured the Devil's Den, and held it until the next day. Texas troops attacking Little Round Top were finally driven back. General Warren, a signal officer, really saved Little Round Top from capture by Hood's Confederates. Culp's Hill, very near the town, was captured by the Confederates late in the evening of the second day, but they were driven out the next morning. The dawn of the third day found both armies in two long lines, with about 100 guns on either side. At about 2 P. M. Alexander's Artillery (Confederates) began the cannonading. When the Confederates' ammunition gave out, Pickett was ordered to charge with his splendid Division of fifteen Virginia regiments, with some North Carolina and Alabama troops on his left. They had to cross a mile of open ground, swept by the Union guns, and the slaughter was terrible. Pickett's line did not break, however, and his charge has gone down in history as one of the sublimest spectacles of the Civil War. Only a remnant got beyond the stone wall, beyond which was an unflinching wall of blue. Union troops rushed in from all directions, and clubbed muskets, bayonets and even barrel staves were used in the hand to hand fight. Of Pickett's three Brigadiers, two were dead and the other wounded, and he had only one field-officer left; yet he himself was not wounded, although the most conspicuous officer in his command, and gave the reluctant order to fall back. As the remnants of his legion reached Seminary Ridge, Lee met them with bared head and said: "It is all my fault; now help me save that which remains." The awful tragedy had cost the frightful loss to both armies of about 50,000 men. The battle was the crisis of the war; here the tide turned and the Union was preserved.



Baseball Players Won \$10,550

For "Hitting the Bull" Last Season!

The famous cut-out "Bull" Durham sign is erected in the outfield of baseball parks throughout the United States. Every player who hits this giant "Bull" sign with a fairly-batted fly-ball in a regularly scheduled game, is presented with a check for \$50.00 by the manufacturers of "Bull" Durham Tobacco. Last season these cut-out "Bull" Durham signs were hit 211 times in League games for a grand total of \$10,550. Some of the famous baseball players who received \$50.00 checks for "hitting the Bull" are Ping Bodie, Chick Gandil, Walter Johnson, Jack Murray, Hal Maggart, Hans Lobert, Gabby Cravath and Ben Houser.

An additional prize of 72 sacks of "Bull" Durham is awarded for every home-run made in regular League games in parks where these "Bull" Durham signs are erected. Last year baseball players won 257,400 sacks (\$12,870 worth) of "Bull" Durham by making 3575 home runs!

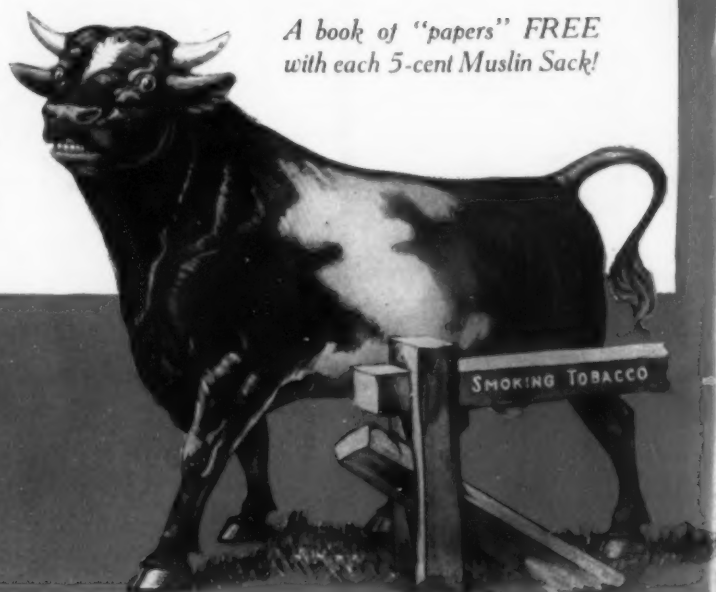
GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent Muslin Sack

Baseball and "Bull" Durham have been the nation's two favorite forms of enjoyment since 1859! Baseball, the good, clean, honest game — and "Bull" Durham, the good, clean, honest smoke — have both earned the loyal support of millions of "fans." Neither has a rival. Every real baseball "fan" considers a pipeful of "Bull" Durham, or a cigarette rolled from this grand old tobacco, essential to his enjoyment of the game.

Get a 5-cent muslin sack of "Bull" Durham at the nearest dealer's today, and learn why over 352,000,000 of these sacks were sold last year alone.

*A book of "papers" FREE
with each 5-cent Muslin Sack!*



**Standard of the World
since 1859!**